B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIII NO. 282 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marsailles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £5) and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan,
10th Dec.	LAHORE* ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

30 Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
2nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
4th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
11th „	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi direct

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and. O. Mails steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

* The S S. "SHIRALA" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local Passengers can be booked by this sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,30
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambala Cantt.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cantt
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
O. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City.	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent, from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of quotations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonum	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Moolfan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sirclapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram	
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khamgaon	Yeotmal	
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT (REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in sterilised Ampoules Re. 1 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone. No. 42118.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and prices. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.
A R2215

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CASHIERS, CANVASSERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply to the INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, DELHI.
A R2212

WANTED.—PUBLISHERS to effect rapid sale of their Publications through THE KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE. (c) Benares City (India). Correspondence enclosing specimen copies invited.
R2114

WANTED.—PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga. Must be an M.A. in English or Philosophy. A fair knowledge of Hindu Shastras and command over the English language essential. Salary Rs. 175 to 300 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, experience and salary expected, to CHIEF MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga.
A 24501

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E. for the post of an ENGINEER for the District Local Board, Kolaba, on a salary of Rs. 270 plus permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned by the 15th of December, 1925, stating age and previous experience. The appointment will be probationary for a period of six months. Selection will be made after personal interview. (Sd.) S. V. TILAK, President, D. L. B., Kolaba, Alibag, 25-11-25.
24528

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC and INDUSTRIOUS YOUTHS in every town to secure retail orders for Shoes, Manufactured by the largest Factory of Europe. Catalogue, Price List and terms of business on application. Sample collection and travelling case supplied against deposit of Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced qualified DYER. Apply with testimonials. State age. Box No. 1109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2227

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Expert MECHANICS conversant with drilling. Apply personally to Mr. SETNA, c/o Central Bank of India, Ltd.
A R2222

WANTED.—CASHIER by a Solicitor' Firm. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 1097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24503

WANTED—SECRETARIES, Central places for India Publicity Bureau. Correspond enclosing /3/- CHAMBER ENQUIRIES, Delhi, rendering free assistance to unemployeds.
A R2231

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—SHOPS in the Oomakant Mansion, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anandkanan, Chowpaty Road.
C R2220

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails, Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex, Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

PROFESSION.

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatkopar.
P R2226

CONSULT for all problems regarding Fortunes. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2218

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Madans St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 500 (five hundred only) for business purposes on moderate interest, returnable by six months. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2228

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIME.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the New Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon on 1st December, 1925, at 4.45 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. as previously announced and mentioned in Invitation Cards.

The invitees are therefore requested to kindly take their seats at 4.35 p.m. instead of 4.50 p.m.

C24519

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY

REQUIRED about two miles track, consisting of 41½ lb. rails (new or second hand) with fastenings but no sleepers. Apply STORE-KEEPER, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway.
24528

OCCUPATION OF LADIES COMPARTMENTS IN LOCAL TRAINS BY MALE PASSENGERS.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED that school boys are in the habit of occupying the ladies' compartments on local trains and causing inconvenience and annoyance to lady travellers. The public are hereby advised that school boys are not permitted to travel in compartments reserved for ladies and that strict orders have been issued to the Station and Ticket checking staff on the subject. The co-operation of the travelling public is invited to put a stop to this nuisance.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th November, 1925.
C24527

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LADY PHYSICIAN in charge of Municipal Charitable Dispensary. Applicants must possess degree or diploma of a recognized University or College.

Salary Rs. 200—20—300 p. m. plus free unfurnished quarters. In the event of quarters being not available, house rent of Rs. 50 p. m. will be given. No private practice will be allowed and no joining expenses will be paid.

Applications stating age, experience, qualifications etc., must reach Undersigned on or before 5th December, 1925.

HEALTH OFFICER,
Karachi Municipality.
C24530

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Katha devi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended the 31st July, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan Zaveri, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th December, 1925, to the 7th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 24th November, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 8th January, 1926, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 9th December, 1925, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

C24529

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1925, to MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1925.
C24531

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2568 of 1925.

GARCHAND BHAICHAND, of Vagra, Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Officer, residing at Vagra in Broach District, but at present temporarily residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AMRITLAL MAGANLAL MODY, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ramji Mandir Pole in Surat ..... Defendant.

To,

AMRITLAL MAGANLAL MODY.

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named Plaintiff has filed this suit against you, the above-named Defendant, to recover the sum of Rs. 12,507 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 6th September, 1922, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment. The Court has fixed TUESDAY, 15th December, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing and final disposal of the suit. Should you fail to appear at that time the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24533

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES TENDER not later than 10th December, 1925, for the work of additions and alterations to the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion at Kennedy Sea Face. For particulars, plans, estimates and forms of tender apply personally. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. R. KAGAL,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
167, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
R2230

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1914 of 1925.

L. S. SAPRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HARISCHANDRA DHARMAJI WAGHMARE, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Nagpada, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 1,392-4-0 from you due under three promissory notes including interest and costs and further interest on judgment and you are required to apply for and obtain leave to defend of this Hon'ble Court within ten days from date hereof and in default a decree will be passed against you exparte excluding Rs. 200 as costs.

(N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its seal on the 16th day of July, 1925.)

MANOHAR & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24534

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MATHURADAS LILADHAR and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 17 of the West Agripada Estate of the Board, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-West by Club Back Road, on the South-East by Plot No. 16 of the said Estate leased to Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 18 leased to Alli bin Taheb and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3527 and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said Act mentioned together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of a ground and one upper floor and the out buildings of a ground floor.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1925.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24532

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES AFRICAN COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1925, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Wadia Godown No. 13, Sewree Cotton Depot, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

4 bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

JOHNNY HINES IN

The EARLY BIRD

PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
In addition to Johnny Hines Picture
By Special Request at 10 p.m. only
HARRIS & LAWIE
AND
MISS DIAMOND
Will give a complete Change of Programme

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!!
The Splendid Picture
Vikrama Charithra
OR
"Vikrama Outwitted"
Produced by
SARASWATI FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23169.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1925 at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of June 1922 and made between the abovenamed mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (the Sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 175 and 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, further description whereof is printed in the printed particulars and conditions of sale.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (the Sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement, stable and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at the said Duncan Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, further description whereof is printed in the printed particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Nos. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE

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CHHATRAPATI--SAMBHAJI

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHALLA, JACKERIA MASJID STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned.

All that piece of land or ground Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at Jackeria Masjid Street, admeasuring about 203 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 1609, New Survey No. 1323 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1130, Mandvi Division and by the Municipality Under B Ward No. 498, Street No. 328-330 and which said premises are bounded on the East by Jackeria Masjid Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the sweepers passage, and the property of Amina, wife of Goolam Mohamed Naikhandye and others and on the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Kaderina.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

No. 7, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND PRINCES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND DIAMOND STAR.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th November, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagwanji and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shri Ranjitsinhji Bahadur of Barwani State and his Agents, Messrs. Probhulal, Motilal Parekh and Co., the Mortgagor:—

1 Chandanhar (Necklace) set with diamonds.

1 Diamond Star.

The above articles will be on view two days before the date of sale.

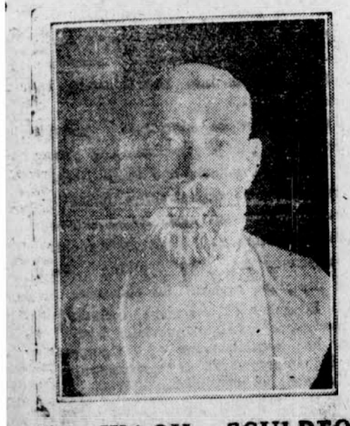
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI

MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR

BOMBAY 4.

Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available

Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for Sale.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 915.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 980.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 965.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 118 1/2.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 114 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.84 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4 per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5per cent.
Tone of Money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-4-9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-70.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-4-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-14-0.

London, Nov. 27.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-1.
Silver forward d. 31-15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Very quiet. China was a seller at higher rate. Market looks weak but sellers are not pressing. Undertone of the market is easier but we don't expect any decided fall.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Nov. 28.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent Loan Tax Free 1923 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55. Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928,. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 100/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927, Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930, Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1931, Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932, Rs 105/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Por Trust 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Ready Prices have improved by about 6 Annas per Cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also evidenced an improving tendency recording a rise of about 4d. in Nov-Dec. and of about 2d. in Jan-Feb-March Shipment Prices. B. R. B. Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery also record a rise of about a Pence or two in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar: —
Ready Rs. 16/4 PerCwt.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/4 Per Cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan March Sh. 15/9 Per Cwt F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt F.B.H.
B. R. B. Crystals Sugar:—
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/8 Per Cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow. Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 65.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 60.
Napthol A. S Rs. 6.
Napthols A.S.B.S. Rs. 7.
Scarlet Rs. 2 8-0.
Indenthrino Blue Rs. 3-8-0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5-8-0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5-10-0.
Indigo Rs. 2.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-5.0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0-11-6.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8-0.
Crysophinine Rs. 4-8-0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0-11-6.
Tone and Remarks:—

The unchanged situation in the mill strike in Bombay has made the stockists nervous for their stocks and finances. Few sales are reported in Alizarines and Napthols. Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines see some business in limited quantity. Miscellaneous sections is quiet.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Quotations are:—
Healds Cotton 1/1/6.
Healds Elastic Rs. 20/8/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/2/1.
Roller Cloth 16 cz. Kevion Rs. 8.
Sizing flannel 72in . Kevion Rs. 4.
Bandings-rim-scrooll Oldham Rs. 1/4/6.
Bandings-tubular Oldham Rs. 1/13/6.
Bandings-spindle Oldham Rs. 1/5/6.
Bobbins-Slubbing Japan Rs. 24.
Bobbins Rovings Japan Rs. 20.
Bobbins Conical 5" Rs. 5/12/0.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/13/0

The market ruled quiet—there being no demand. Healds have been gaining strength and if the mills reopen, there is all probability of the market rapidly rising Bandings etc kept quiet. Healds are quoted at 18 3/4d c.i.f. Bombay.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic 93 per cent. Rs. 18.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 10/4/0.
Soda Hydrosulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/11/3.
Soda Nitrate Rs. 0/5/6.
Salt Aniline Electron Rs. 0/9/3.
Salt Epsom Rs. 4/2/0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/4/0.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/4/2.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 33.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 19/8/0.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/2.
Sago Flour Rs. 12/8/0.
Farina Rs. 15.
Maize Starch Rs 14.
Dextrine Rs. 18/8/0.
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 7/8/0.
Litharge Rs. 39
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 33.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11.
Tone and Remarks:—

Sago and Farina saw a decline in values Maize Starch kept steady at Rs. 14 per cwt. Dextrine has become firm once more and is quoted at Rs. 18/8/0 and upwards. Bleaching Powder, Brown Sugar Lead, Acid Acetic, Epsom Salt and other Chemicals are practically quiet. Caustic Soda and Sodium Sulphide have been easy—the demand being very limited. Chlorate of Potash changed hands at Rs. 0/4/0 per lb. Zinc Chloride is quoted at £24 per ton.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, leaves Bombay on Saturday, the 28th November, for Delhi, breaking journey en route at Palghar and Godhro. He will reach Delhi on the morning of December 1st by Delhi Express B. B. & C. I. Railway and remain there till the end of March.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

COCAINE SMUGGLING BY PATHAN COUPLE.

SENTENCE ENHANCED ON APPEAL

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Askari Begum Mohdi and Mohdi Mir Saheb against the order of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, convicting them on the charge of possessing cocaine without a license and sentencing them to a fine of Rs. 200 and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

It appears that on the 16th of September last Excise Inspector Mr. Cama, on receiving certain information, raided the house of the accused who are husband and wife. On seeing Mr. Cama with a number of excise peons, the second accused obstructed them by barring the door but ultimately the party forced their way in and arrested both of them. On the person of the first accused 165 grains of cocaine were found; 20 grains in her hand and 145 grains concealed in her mouth. The cocaine was lying on the ground but she had picked it up on her husband raising an alarm when the saw the excise party.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that the husband was primarily responsible for the possession of the cocaine. Their Lordships thought that considering the case with which the poison was imported and the steady increase in its use, 2 months was too inadequate as punishment. They therefore enhanced the husband's sentence to 6 months R. I. and confirmed the wife's sentence of fine.

A WANTON MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

Before Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Syed Kabir Syed Nazir, a butcher boy, aged 18, was put up on charges of murder and causing grievous hurt.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Talyarkhan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. T. K. Thanawalla defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on 10th August last, the accused went to the tea-shop of Abbas Hussein and Rustom Marzban at Crawford Market, and asked for a packet of cigarettes. Abbas demanded the price, but the accused refused to pay and tried to lay his hand on the packet. Both of them soon came to grips, but were separated by the timely intervention of some people. Three days later, the accused rushed into the same shop with a knife. Going straight to Rustom, he aimed a blow at his head, but it was warded off and a deep cut was inflicted on his forearm. The accused then bolted away, but was chased by Abbas who struck him with a stick. The accused thereupon turned round brandishing a dagger and assaulted him causing fatal injuries. Abbas fell down in a gutter when the accused again struck him on the head with the dagger with the result that he died on the spot. The accused absconded but was arrested at Pydhonie.

Asked by the Court if he had to say anything in his defence, the accused alleged that on the day in question he was passing by the tea-shop when the deceased repeatedly called him in. As he entered, the deceased caught him by the arm and conducted him into one of the rooms for the purpose of committing an unnatural offence on him. The accused resisted and raised an alarm when Rustom armed with the big knife came up. As Rustom was about to strike, the accused pushed him aside with the result that he sustained the injury on the forearm. The accused then ran out of the shop, but was chased by Abbas who carried the dagger with him. He turned round and caught Abbas by the arm, and a struggle ensued in which both received injuries. The accused was thrown down, and Abbas sat on him. Some persons came there armed with sticks to attack him, but it being dark they assaulted the deceased who fell down. The accused then managed to snatch the dagger from his hands and ran towards Pydhonie where he surrendered himself to the police.

After the Judge's summing-up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder with a recommendation for mercy in view of the youth of the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

CONCERT HALL FUND.

MISS. BHIKAIJI PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT.

A concert will be organized at the Town Hall by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote on Sunday (the 13th proximo) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund."

Donations received towards the Fund will be announced in local papers, and at the Town Hall, on the day of the concert.

Admission to the concert will be by tickets: Rs. 4, 3 and 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, at the Music Studio, 61, Cumballa Hill, P. O. Malabar Hill.

In this concert, only the pupils trained by Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote will take part not only in piano playing, but in the accompaniment of songs and violin. Songs will be under the direction of Prof. Noronha who has trained pupils in singing.

The programme includes music by great masters such as Beethoven, Mozart, Hayden, Auber, Liszt, Kubelic, Ardetti, etc.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR

THE COLD SEASON?

No Rugs, No Warm wrappings, No intoxicating Wines, No Firestones wanted.

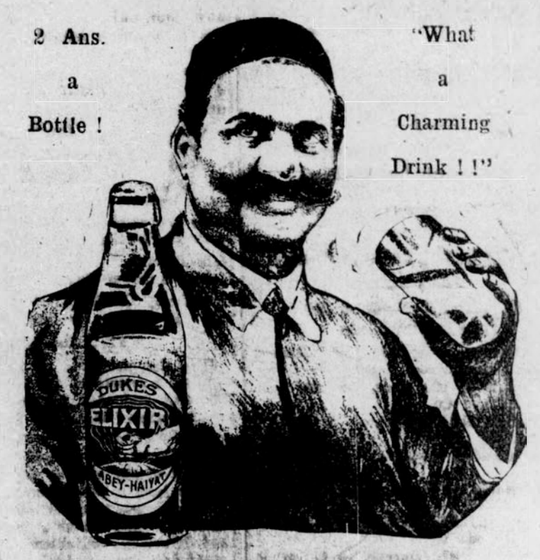
JUST A DELCIOUS TUMBLER OF

"ELIXIR"

The New Wonder-Drink of 1925.

The Abey-Haiyat (Liquid Life) of the 20th century.

2 Ans. a Bottle ! "What a Charming Drink ! !"



"ELIXIR"

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY:

DUKE & SONS

(APOLLO STREET, FORT.)

Contains: Iron, Salajit, Phosphorus.

CAN BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade Mark

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

SIR FRANK NEWNES ON HIS IMPRESSIONS.

Sir Frank Newnes, the Chairman of the well-known publishing house of George Newnes, Ltd., proprietors of the "Strand Magazine and a Director of County Life and C. Allum Pearson, Ltd., proprietors of Persons Magazine etc. came to Bombay on Friday accompanied by Lady Newnes and both have put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Sir Frank Newnes was a member of the Imperial Press Conference held in Australia and is paying a flying visit to India before he leaves for home. He has also been invited by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner to stay with them. In Calcutta he would be staying with the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal. Interviewed by a representative of "Bombay Chronicle" Sir Frank Newnes giving his impression about the Imperial Press Conference said it was a great success. There were delegates from Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Rangoon, Penang and India and they had been instrumental in obtaining reduction of cable rates, thereby enabling the newspapers to give a good service of the Empire news. They also discussed matters concerning the Empire Press as a trade and as a profession and also what the Press could do to bind the Empire together without touching on controversial political matters.

Being asked what was the object and function of the Empire Press Union, Sir Frank Newnes said it was to bring all the papers throughout the Empire close together so that one part of the Empire can understand the problems of the other parts of the Empire. It also acts for the newspapers of the Empire in matters affecting them as a whole, viz., cable communication, cable rates and improvement of wireless, etc. The Union has done very useful work in improving the press cable communication throughout the Empire. Asked what he thought of the idea of holding a session of the Imperial Press Conference in India, Sir Frank said "The first conference was held in London in 1919, the second was in Canada in 1920, the third was in Australia in 1925 and the fourth is to be held in London in 1930. I see, however, no reason why it should not be held in India some time in the future.

Questioned whether if such a conference was held in India it would consider the political disabilities of India, Sir Frank said the Imperial Press Conference did not deal with controversial political questions. It represented all shades of political opinion.

Sir Frank Newnes was then asked about his programme in India and he said he would leave Bombay on Monday for Rajpipla. The object of his Indian tour is to study the condition of the people and system of administration both in British India and the Indian States.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 28.

S S Querimba, Smith, Australia.
S S Karapara, Bannehr, Durban.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

November, 29.

S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.

LOADING.

November 28.

Steamer Hoogkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Pasha for Java.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 28).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macwheiter (s) 5351, Fiji Islands 26/11 J F and Co.
2 Ranpura (s) 9268 tons, London, 5/12 M M and Co.
5 Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Grahams.
8 Algic (s) 3373 tons, N. Y. N.F. Vol Bros.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, H'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
6 Mongha (s) 5091 tons, Karachi, 23/11 M M and Co.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11. M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Y Kaisha.
9 City of Calcutta 4899, Karachi 5/12. E W and Co.
12 Ct Lincoln, 3784 Rangoon 4/12 J F & Co.
13 Hartside (s) 2317, N. Y., 4/12, Grahams.
14 Cracovia (s) 4566 tons, Trieste 1/12, L Triestino.
17 Wolhandel (s) 3991 tons, Antwerp, 5/12 Graham Trading Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, S Hassem and Co.
1 Germania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L Triestino.
2 Trantenfels (s) 2924, Hamburg, 3/12 L Edwards.
Vasna, 2043, Basreh 4/12, M M & Co.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Pasha 3196, Rangoon 4/12, T M & Co.
10 & 11 Jalajyoti (s) 2698, N.F., N.F., S S N Co Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalavihar (s) 3381 tons, Rangoon N. F. S. S. N Coy.
15 Bankura (s) 1905, P. Gulf, 2/12, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M M & Co.
16 Jamnagar 279 Janagar, 28/11 L Naranji and Co.
16 Padma (s) 244 tons, M. Coast 21/11 P and Khopkar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

E Ekarda (s) 3038 tons, N F N.F. M M and Co.
G & P Gamaria 3232 Cal. 23/11 M M & Co
D & E Jaladuta, 2593, N F, N F, S S N Co. Ltd.
F Querimba 4772 N F N F M M & Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
N Nazareno, 3757, Genoa. 4/12 L Triestino

CAWNPORE SWADESHI EXHIBITION

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

Babu Sittasahai who was recently arrested in connection with the Kakori dacoity case has taken over charge of the Exhibition Department in connection with the Congress on his release from jail.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is reported to have requested high officials of the States in Rajputana to send exhibits of their States to the Swadeshi Exhibition. The Bengal Khadi Pardhistan is actively helping the Exhibition Committee. Negotiations for concessions with the railway agencies are going on and some have promised to grant concessions.

A large number of lady Congress volunteers have been enlisted and free medical service has been arranged.—A. P.

A THRONE COMEDY.

Unexpected difficulties arose last month when the big gilded wooden thrones on which the King and Queen sat in the Stadium during the opening ceremony of Wembley Exhibition were presented by the Exhibition authorities to St. John's Church Wembley.

Made in one piece they are so large that they could not be taken through the door of the church before being cut in two. As this operation could not be performed for some days the dedication service for which Sir Henry McMamon had arrived to represent the Exhibition had to be cancelled, and it was decided to accommodate the thrones temporary in the drill hall.

For nearly three-quarters of an hour about twenty Exhibition attendants and others were engaged in conveying the thrones to the hall. Here again, however, it was found that the thrones were too large to go inside. Faced with this final obstacle the only course was to prop the thrones up outside the hall and cover them with an oil sheet until such time as they can be separated and placed inside.

RAILWAY MOTOR COLLISION

KALIPARAJ COMMISSION AT BARODA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAVSARI, Nov. 26.

The outstanding event of the last fortnight was the organisation of the village leaders' classes under the auspices of the local Co-operative Societies. Problems concerning the present day village life in the Baroda territory were freely discussed. Social village-workers and local citizens taking interest in the welfare of the village communities actively participated in the classes, the Kalifaraj forming the bulk of the attendants. Lectures on subjects of vital importance to the village communities such as co-operative societies, management of village Panchayats, social uplift work, village dispensaries etc., were given by experts and students of the respective subjects, prominent amongst them being Messrs. Manilal Nanavati (the Suba), Sevaklai Parikh, Director of Co-operative Societies, Govindbhai Desai the Naik Dewan, T. M. Desai, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Amritlal Thakkar, Naranji Desai and others. On the whole the organisation was a great success.

THE KALIPARAJ

The same week Sj. Amritlal Thakkar delivered a lecture at the Laxman Hall on Kaliparaj and the Ujliparaj under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Pawar, the new suba of Navsari. It was a good augury that the new suba should have on the first day of his arrival the opportunity to know from a person like Mr. Thakkar all about the much discussed Kaliparaj problems. Mr. Thakkar with his first-hand knowledge enlightened the audience a good deal about the Kaliparaj, their treatment by the so called Ujaliyats, their social and economic condition etc.

THE KALIPARAJ COMMISSION

The much awaited Kaliparaj Commission commences its sittings at Navsari on 3rd Dec. with Mr. Ramlal Desai as its President. The ill-fated commission ever since its appointment had for one reason or the other to postpone its sittings till now and it is anticipated that no other excuse is brought forth even this time to put off the matter and outwit the public. Perhaps H. H. the Gaekwar's presence in his dominion will effect a hastening of the sittings. Mr. Sane of the Prajamandal has resigned his membership of the Commission and Mr. Dinshaw Daboo has been appointed in his place.

The Songadh forest scandal about forced free labour and the mal treatment of the Kaliparaj labourers by the forest officer has culminated in the trasfer of the officer concerned, sone Mr. Magaokar. the forest ranger, as a result of strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Bhaishanker Bhatt of the Kaliparaj Mandal by bringing facts to light.

RAILWAY TAXI COLLISION

A serious accident took place on the night of Wednesday, the 18th when a taxi collided with the Railway engine of the 14 up train at the railway crossing between Billimora and Gandevi. A tavi loaded with eight passengers was running to Billimora. It is alleged that the gate at the B. B. & C. I. Rly. crossing was open and the moment the taxi entered the gate the train rushed upon it and dragged it along with her so far as the signal post. The collision was so serious that 3 men in the taxi died instantenously while the condition of one was critical. The other four were seriously injured. The taxi was crushed to pieces. There was quite a stir in Billimora and Gandevi. All the dead four were the only sons of their parents and were the supporters of their respective families. The gateman has been arrested. It is alleged that the driver of the taxi forced open the gate. But the dying confession of the fourth man who died immediately after had that the gate was kept open when they entered the gate. It is heard that suits for damages are contemplated. The people have been anxiously awaiting the result.

LATE H. H. THE MAHARANA OF DANTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DANTA BHAWANGHAD, Nov. 22.

His Highness the Maharanaji, Shri Hamirsinghji Saheb Bahadur of Danta died of pneumonia on 19th instant at the age of 56. H. H. the Maharana came on the Gadi in the year 1908, and during 18 years of useful career he has done much to promote the good of his people. He has opened schools with free education for his subjects, has constructed several tanks and has done many other works of public utility. The deceased Maharanaji was a great devotee, and greater part of his time was occupied in prayers and devotion.

The love and admiration which his people bore towards him was reflected in the throngs of devoted subjects who attended his funeral procession to do the last homage to their beloved Raja.

The president and the members of the Punjab Jails Committee have been appointed official visitors of all Jails in the Punjab for a period of six weeks.—A. P.

It is notified in the Punjab Gazette that the Salt Range Mining Company of Dandot, consisting of Lala Harkishenlal and three other Indian industrialists has been approved by the Government of Punjab as the applicant for prospective license.—A. P.

MOSUL QUESTION.

TURKEY'S PROFFERED PACT OF SECURITY.

THE ONLY WAY TO SOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Lt.-Cmr. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P. presided on Friday, November 6th, at Essex Hall, London, over a well-attended meeting called by the Anglo-Turkish Society. He was supported by Mr. Arnold Lupton Mr. Arthur Field, Mr. M. Philips Price, and Mr. F. de V. Summers. Among the audience were seen Dr. Syed Abdal Majid. Mr. M. G. Desai, and other Indians. Lt.-Cmr. Kenworthy said that this was the first expression of public opinion in the City of London on the policy of the Government in Mesopotamia, and it would be the first in a series of public demonstrations in the metropolis. He declared that the policy so ably advocated by Mr. Amery would if persisted in prove of the gravest disservice to the Empire and to the peace of the world. For the past 12 years he had deprecated the anti-Turk policy of our Governments and, though the war had silenced his criticisms, he had not changed his views. His predictions had been verified by events. He had drawn attention in the House to the disastrous error in supprting the ambitions of the Greek invaders of Asia Minor. He had protested against the Sevres Treaty, not only as against the stated aims of the war, but as foredoomed to failure. That treaty was now a waste paper, but that had taught nothing to some people, and the bad the spirit of Sevres was still abroad in the Mosul question. The Brussels Line was nothing but a revival of the Sevres line. The British demand for the whole of Mosul vilayet, and even more, entirely ignored and concealed the fact that the vilayet was not conquered in the war.

Even since Mesopotamia was occupied by the British and their Iraqi nominees, the Anglo-Turkish Society and other students of the question had, like himself, pointed out the dangers in the policy. That policy would land them in the gravest difficulties. It had always been, and properly, the effort of British diplomacy to avoid the accumulation of vulnerable land frontiers. They had only two land frontiers, the Canadian which was demilitarised and the northern frontier of India. Despite the natural strength of the latter it has been a frequent source of alarm. Yet here they were entering light-heartedly into other land frontier, if they could cozen it out of the League of Nations, to reach which took a journey of thousands of miles, facing a rejuvenated nation of 10 million Turks, doughty warriors, and where our naval forces could not be of any material assistance. In view of the new factors entering into the world arena, in Nejd and the Hedjab, and the changed status of Persia, the very best policy would be to close with the pact of security proffered by Turkey.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Arnold Lupton, as follows:—

"That this Meeting disapproves of the policy of His Majesty's Government in endeavouring to saddle the taxpayers with the expense of a prolonged occupation of Mesopotamia, including the disputed possession of the vilayet of Mosul, and the consequent risk of military commitments; calls upon the Government to seek a solution of the Mosul question in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants and to accept the Turkish offer of a pact of security for the revised frontiers of Mesopotamia; and demands a policy of peace and the limiting of commitments and responsibilities in that country."

Mr. Lupton said that many empires had gone to pieces through not having the requisite knowledge of the responsibilities they had assumed. From one end of Mesopotamia to the other were the ruins of magnificent old civilisations. Why? The pride of power to undertake responsibilities which they were incapable of sustaining had brought about their collapse. They heard a lot, with suspicious suddenness, about the moral necessity of occupying indefinitely this part of Turkey including parts which the Turks successfully defended in the War. The only moral arguments he had discovered were that someone thought there was oil there, and that we were able to collect 1½ millions a year in taxes towards the hopeless task of propping up King Feisal's throne in Baghdad. Let us give up any claim to the Turkish vilayet of Mosul, which never was a part or parcel of Iraq. The frontier could be made safe for the Iraq Government by the concession of the line Jebel Hamrin—Jebel Sinjar which would leave elevated land on each flank. But it could be better still be secured by closing with the offer of the Turks to enter into a pact with all the contiguous States.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Arthur Field and supported by Messrs. M. Philips Price and F. de V Summers. After questions asked and answered, the resolution was adopted with only five dissentients.

MR. HORNIMAN'S TOUR.

An apology with sincere good wishes, was read from Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was owing to a misunderstanding of the date of the meeting, already setting out for a prolonged journey abroad. All kinds of rumours were discussed as to the ultimate limits of Mr. Horniman's tour. We learn, however, that his passport was granted as for France and Italy.

TURKEY TO REJECT LEAGUE DECISION?

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Geneva.—A report from Constantinople alleging that the Turkish Government will reject the forthcoming decision of the League Council with reference to the Mosul boundary, has disappointed the League circles here.—Reuter.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COCOGEM TO-DAY.

WANTED MATERNITY HOME FOR MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for the purpose of inviting the attention of the public in general and the members of the Bombay Corporation in particular to the sufferings which the inhabitants of Mahim are subjected to, for want of a Maternity Home in the locality. Inadequacy of proper medical aid has accounted for many deaths, and the hardships entailed upon the womenfolk in particular due to absence of proper medical equipment, ought to have moved the City Fathers long ago, to a sympathetic practical move in the desired direction.

The Corporation is in possession of Saboo Siddik Funds which if properly utilized will considerably alleviate the sufferings of the Mahim population. The inhabitants of the place are mostly poor. A majority of them are Mahomedans—and they are poorer still. So the proposed medical institution will be of no advantage to them if it is not located in a central place—somewhere in the vicinity of the Durgah. A Maternity Home located at a distance will fail to serve the purpose.

The Mahomedans and Hindus of Mahim are moving the Corporation in the matter. It is sincerely hoped that, at least, in a matter effecting the life and death of a vast majority, Mahim will not be treated as a neglected child—which has been its fate, unfortunately, in several other affairs.

Yours, etc.,

S. M. ZUQI.

Mahim,
November 1.

RESIDENTS' PETITION.

The following petition has been addressed to the Chairman and members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by residents of Mahim.

We have the honour to address you as follows:—

It has come to our knowledge that a Maternity Home is to be opened by the Municipality in the northern part of Bombay in Mahim under the Saboo Siddik Funds under item No. 21 of the Standing Committee and as Mahomedan inhabitants of Mahim, we are interested in the idea and beg to offer the following observation for your favourable consideration.

Such Maternity Home will be utilised among ladies of different communities mostly by the Mahomedan women, and it would be very inconvenient if it is not in the centre of a Mahomedan locality i.e. near the Mahim Durgah where Hindus reside also, and if it is located there, it will be a real boon to them, otherwise we feel inclined to think that it would be wasted and not properly resorted to by Mahomedan as well as Hindu women for whose benefit mostly it is intended.

It is needless for us to point out that there are no such facilities at present at Mahim, and for want of a proper Maternity Home in that locality it is difficult to secure facilities for proper accouchement, especially in the case of Mahomedan and Hindu women, who for want of proper accouchement, and care are liable to suffer and even their lives are endangered, and in fact many women lose their lives for want of a Maternity Home.

Under the circumstances, the signatories who are among the Mahomedan and Hindu residents of Mahim, beg leave to approach you with this representation and pray that such a Maternity Home should be in the midst of Mahomedan and Hindu locality, and some where round about or in the vicinity of Durgah, and it must be strictly under ladies management, otherwise the institution will not be properly utilised and we trust therefore that due regard will be paid to this communication.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. N. R. Sasker, M.L.C., Secretary of the Bengal Village Reconstruction Committee, contributes an able article on the above subject in the anniversary number of "Forward". After pointing out how essential village organisation is in any programme of winning Swaraj he says that the first thing necessary is to train a sufficient number of young patriotic workers. A carefully prepared plan of centres of work with their proper co-ordination should follow next. The work itself he divides into the following four general heads:—

(1) Promotion of education, including among other things establishing of primary day and night schools and small libraries; lantern lectures; experimental farms for imparting improved agricultural education.

(2) Sanitation and health, including arrangements for pure drinking water, good drainage, medical aid etc., etc.

(3) Economic improvement, including improvement of cottage industries like the Charkha; establishment of Co-operative Stores; improvement of agriculture; establishment of loan offices, etc.

(4) Social and moral progress includes among other things eradication of social evils, such as untouchability, drink and thriftlessness, etc.

Provided there are sufficient willing workers the work will not suffer for want of funds as as money could easily be raised in the form of "Iswar britti," "Mustibhiksha," subscriptions on ceremonial occasions, contributions in kind by villagers, etc.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition: University Hall, South Wing, Fort 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.—Europeans pvs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 1.

The opening ceremony of New Cotton Exchange at Sewri, 4.45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai Sherinbai, wife of Sorabji Limji Panday died at Matheran, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. Funeral Matheran to-day (Monday) afternoon. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BAND STAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. Geo. E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

"RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION."

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League the first public lecture on "Responsive Co-operation" will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Young Men's Hindu Association's premises, Girgaum Back Road (opposite China Baug), by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

Crocodile Indian (1) (about 5 feet long); Crocodilus Palsstris by the Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society; Dog-faced Baboons Cynocephalus: Hamadryas by the Secretary and the Trustees of the Bombay Panjrapole; Indian Antilope (1) Antilope Cervicapia by Mr. William Besthe: Indian Antilope (5) Antilope Cervicapia by Mr. F. B. Plunkett.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of women will be held to celebrate the eighth annual gathering of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m., at the Theosophical Hall, No. 77, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mrs. Jerbai Dinshaw Mullan will preside and there will also be a sale of various articles done by women students of the Free Training Classes of the Branch from 3 p.m. All women are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

The office of the above Union has been now shifted from its previous place at Parel to Mazgaon, Nawab Tank Road, as it was found necessary to remove it to such a place in view of the docks being in the neighbourhood. Mr. Jhabvala formally opened the new office lately. The Union office is now a self-contained institution in itself. The Union has now added another branch to its numerous activities, viz., relieving indebted members from their debts by advancing loans on co-operative lines.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6.30 p.m., when Messrs. Natrajan, N. M. Joshi, Lalubhai Samaldas, B. Das, P. Joseph, K. M. Munshi, L. G. Khare and K. H. Vakil and others will address the meeting on the "Dangers to Indian Art." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

"SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE."

Mr. V. D. Rishi, who has lately returned from Paris from the "World Spiritualistic Conference", will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) in the premises of the Brahman Sabha (345, Thakurdwar), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Adult Educational Association should note that the Adult Educational Association is prepared to organize Study Circles on the following subjects, if six to eight people offer themselves for each. The group will meet once a week for 8 to 10 weeks at times and places convenient to those who join. The subjects will be principles of economics, political science, elements of psychology, history of civilisation (special epochs), and suggestions for other subjects will also be considered. Those who are interested are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill.

WEST MATUNGA MAHIM T. C. C.

The annual general meeting of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 3rd prox.) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at 93 Elanda Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga.

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A SANTA CRUZ GRIEVANCE.

At a public meeting held on 22nd inst., at Ville-Villa, under the auspices of Santa Cruz Residents' Association, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, suitable resolutions were passed protesting against the management of B. B. C. I. Rly. in providing with the necessary facilities on the new station of Santa Cruz. The over-bridge was too steep, the steps too narrow, the sides open and unprotected. The platform was not provided with latrines, water tap, waiting room for females, and the shed gave no protection from sunshine and heat. The public meeting endorsed the views expressed in the petition sent by Mr. J. K. Mehta, and requested the Ry. Co. to immediately provide these facilities.

THIEF CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Vaman Vinayek Devalak residing at Laburnum Road locked up his room on Friday at 10 a.m. and returned after a short while when he found a man inside his room. He raised an alarm and the thief was arrested who had made a bundle of his booty containing clothes and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,745/- ready to be taken away. The man was arrested and handed over to the police.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POSTMAN.

Dharmaji Tatu Tarker, a postman at the Colaba Post Office reports to the police that on Wednesday morning he went to deliver an insured parcel to one Ibrahim Kale in Gun Carriage Street when he was assaulted Raja Jiva. Rage Jiva is arrested by the police.

REPORTED THEFT AT COLABA.

Mr. P. M. Boyce, residing on the first floor of Kuver House Colaba Causeway, reports to the police that he went to say at Ormiston Road on the 23rd instant and every day the house at Kuver House was being looked after by a member of his family. On Thursday morning when his mother went to see if the belongings at Kuver House were in order, she found the inner door open and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,053 stolen.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN STONE QUARRY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Jiwa Medra (16), a Hindu labourer working in a quarry.

Bhiku Jatha, Jiwa's uncle, stated that on Monday last he and Jiwa were working in a stone quarry at Virar. Jiwa was on a railway truck full of stones. He lost his balance and fell down. A stone fell on his arm and he was injured. He applied home remedies to the injuries, but when they became worse, he was brought down to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Saturday. When he was admitted into the hospital, Jiwa had gangrene of the left arm. In the opinion of the House Surgeon he died of septicaemia.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

At an inquest held over the body of Sakharam Bapoo, a Hindu (25), by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull as he was trespassing the railway lines was brought in.

The evidence showed that on Saturday at about 7.25 in the morning, the deceased was crossing the railway lines near the Elphinstone Road station. At that time an up-train was making for the station. The driver was whistling all the while as he was approaching the station. His attention was drawn to the man crossing the lines by a fireman. The driver immediately pulled up the train and found that the man was lying under the train with his left leg cut off. The man was lifted up and taken to Grant Road station where he was made over to the police. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

PATHE.

A perfect bill of fare served up in the most entertaining manner possible can be seen by all film fans this week provided they go to the Royal Opera House where Johnny Hines is on view in the funniest, fastest and most exciting film we have seen for many a day.

The minute we arrived inside the theatre we were greeted by salvos of laughter that augured a good hour's entertainment for us, and that's just what happened when we saw "The Early Bird." A rollicking good picture and dynamic finish with heaps of genuine fun and thrills intermingled gave us the photo-play treat of the week.

The whimsicalities that Johnny Hines puts into his pictures and makes everybody like it is really remarkable, for this youngster has his own ideas of comedy.

"The Early Bird" deals with the fame to fortune rise of a milkman, who falling in love with the girl of his dreams, decides to get somewhere in life before he asks her for her hand. Then starts a series of clever stunts and action that carries "The Early Bird" along breathlessly on the wings of entertainment and drama to a highly satisfactory conclusion. The manner in which Johnny accomplishes his ends is truly amusing and we must say decidedly entertaining. To see "The Early Bird" it's our guess that you'll have to be an early bird yourself since the attendant crowd hovering about the Royal Opera House gives every evidence that "The Early Bird" will have full houses.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

WHO WILL WIN?

PROSPECTS OF THE TEAMS.

We are now on the eve of the annual quadrangular cricket tournament which provides the best cricket seen in India, and the Esplanade Maidan will be the Mecca of all keen cricketeers for the next nine days. All the four communities represented can put in the field teams which will uphold the best traditions of the game, and since each one can boast of decided strength in at least one particular department, speculations are rife as to which side will annex the honours this year. And it is really difficult to select a team upon which to bestow one's support. The pitch will certainly favour batsmen and tall scores will probably not be infrequent. But the question arises whether men like Botawalla and S. M. Joshi will by their wiles prevail against batsmen as they have done before. Botawalla is said to be in excellent form, and the same can be said of S. M. Joshi by all those who saw him on the Kennedy Sea Face last Sunday when he was a source of discomfort to the forceful Hindu bats who could not afford to take risks with him. On the other hand the batting promises to be of a high order as can be deduced from a brief recapitulation of the first class matches that have been played in Bombay during the current season. It seems that centuries will be just as common here as they are in England; and curiously enough conditions in this country seem to keep pace with England in the fact that batsmen predominate over bowlers in point of numbers.

THE HINDUS,

To begin with the Hindus a casual glance at the list of likely players will convince

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Capt. F. G. Travers (on the left) who leads the European attack against Muslims and his "Chum."

the reader that here we have a formidable side. P. Vithal the well-known Hindu skipper and batsman will most likely guide the fortunes of his side again and a better it is difficult to find. A reliable bat and a ditto field he has done good work for the Hindus in the past and is expected to do the same this time. The most prolific run-getter has been C. K. Naidu who is in excellent form this season in his capacity of a good all-rounder. D.B. Deodhar has proved that he is still a splendid bat, and when the Poona Hindu Gymkhana last played the local Hindu Gymkhana he scored a faultless century and remained unbeaten at the end. J. G. Navle deserves his place both as a bat and wicket-keeper, and moreover he is the only man who thoroughly understands S. M. Joshi's bowling. This is very evident when one recollects that three clear chances of stumping off the latter's bowling were lost last Sunday when Mr. Swami's Eleven were batting against Capt. C. K. Naidu's team. L. P. Jai gets his place automatically. S. S. Joshi is known well enough while L. Ramji is another who is indispensable. He has improved vastly this season and can now turn well from both sides. A bowler who impresses one strongly is Hansraj. His arm action is particularly easy and smooth and he can maintain a perfect length for a long time. Added to this he is of the "heady" variety and can place his field well. M. Chandarana is another who deserves consideration in view of his experience. There should be keen competition between K. G. Pardeshi and V. S. Dongre who are both responsible for good batting displays, and one would like to see both selected.

THE PARSEES.

This is another team particularly strong with the willow and of late they have shown their ability to face a big opposing score and do much better in the way of runs per wicket. In fact the Parsees have always stuck to their guns in game fashion and old cricketers remember with pleasure Dr. Kanga's plucky last wicket stand which robbed the Hindus of an overwhelming victory not so very many years ago. They have not far to go to obtain good men, as any team selected from their local players is good enough to extend any representative side in India. The veteran J. S. Warden will be absent this year and as Colonel Mistry cannot make the journey the captaincy will probably go to "Doli" Kapadia, and on worthy shoulders will the responsibility rest. A forceful bat and a more than useful fielder he has figured in a good many quadrangulars and earned distinction in them. B. K. Kalapesi, who was once described as the best all-round of the tournament, automatically moves into his place, while the side would not be complete without Colah another all-rounder. F. E. Kapadia and B. E. Kapadia should not have much difficulty in being chosen as they are both good men in a team, and the later is a wicket-keeper who does not allow Mr. Extras to score freely. Elchidana and S. M. Gandhi have done well and deserve a place while of the bowlers there is keen competition between Jamsetji, Bhappo, Mirza, Taraporewalla and Daruwalla.

THE MAHOMEDANS,

The champions are determined on repeating their performance this year and a perusal of their likely ones certainly impresses the critic. So far as the attack is concerned there is nothing more to be desired. Botawalla is in form and Wazir Ahmed certainly commands respect. Hasan Shah is more than a useful bowler and Gulam Mahomed and S. G. Rasool have been taking many wickets in Bombay in spite of adverse conditions. In addition to these Nazir Ali is capable of creating a diversion with his medium-fast deliveries. About the batting one cannot be too sanguine as the quality of consistency is lacking. Wazir Ali knows how to collect runs and the bulk of the run-getting burden will rest upon him. Botawalla as a sticky bat is capable of giving him support but the others do not inspire much confidence. That all-rounder Abdus Salam will be badly missed this year as, besides being a capable bowler, he was a hard hitting bat. To make up for this seeming weakness however, the Mahomedans can rely upon an attack which is bound to be a potent influence in their progress in the Tournament.

THE EUROPEANS,

The puzzle of the tournament this year will be the European side which is expect-

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Botavala, the crack bat of Muslims who is expected to do valuable service to his side.

ed to spring surprises one way or the other. The difficulty is that most of their probable players have not been seen in action in Bombay and people have to form their opinions from reputations they have gained on foreign wickets. Their qualifications are the best that can be possessed but one has to take into account the difference in conditions which have such an effect on different temperaments. Travers and Hosie are the only two who can be discussed with any degree of certainty as both are men who have done well in the tournament and can do well. The latter holds the record for the highest score with his two hundred scored last year, and report has it that he is displaying good form this season. There is a somewhat glaring deficiency in the matter of bowlers and the Europeans will find it extremely difficult to keep the opposing score down. These are the prospects of all the teams but to make quite certain however it is best to "wait and see."

FINAL SELECTIONS.

The following two teams are selected to figure in the first match of the tournament which is due to commence at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

Syed Hassan Shah (of Aligarh) Capt.
A. U. Botawalla (of Rander).
M. E. Shaikh (of Rander).
Syed Vazir Ali (of Aligarh).
Syed Nazir Ali (of Jullunder).
S. G. Rasool (of Bombay).
Gulam Mohammed (of Karachi).
Lt. Mahmood Hassan Khan (Hyderabad Dn.)
Dilawar Husain Khan (of Lahore).
Syed Mohamad Shah (of Bombay).
Syed Ansari (of Baroda).

RESERVES.

Ismail Shakoor (of Bombay).
A. G. Khan (of Bombay)
J. C. Jani (of Bombay).

SCORER.

A. D. Tarwalla.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

W. G. Travers (Capt.)
A. L. Hosie.
M. C. Salter.
I. P. F. Campbell.
H. P. Ward.
Capt. W. Alexander.
Capt. N. Hughes Hallet.
Lt. W. Howlett.
Lt. A. Vezey.
P. T. Harrison.
G. C. Phillips.

SECOND MATCH.

The following two teams will play the second match on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of December.

THE PARSEE TEAM

D. K. Kapadia (Capt.)
B. E. Kapadia.
P. H. Daruwalla.
R. J. D. Jamsetji.
F. Taraporewalla.
H. J. Vajifdar.
S. H. Colah.
F. E. Kapadia.
B. K. Kalapesi.
S. N. Ghandi.
J. N. Elavia.

RESERVES.

B. S. Bhappoo.
J. H. Elchidana.

THE HINDU TEAM.

P. Vithal (Capt.)
J. G. Navle.
S. M. Joshi.
L. Ramji.
S. S. Joshi.
C. K. Naidu.
D. B. Deodhar.
L. P. Jai.
Pundit Hansraj.
K. G. Pardeshi.
H. A. Mahale.

RESERVES.

M. H. Chandarana.
D. L. Pupala.
S. R. Godambe.

A TRIAL MATCH.

P. VITHAL SCORES A CENTURY.

The Hindu Gymkhana began their final trial match on Saturday when Mr. P. Vithal's XI opposed a team captained by Capt. C. K. Naidu. The former did not fare too well with the willow though some of the players contributed useful figures. But Vithal had the opportunity of scoring a faultless century which contain 17 fours and 2 sixes. This is an impressive prelude to the coming struggle and the captain's performance gave promise of great things in the quadrangular. The tail failed miserably and the whole side was dismissed for 247 runs. M. Chandarana and B. R. Kagal bowled very well indeed and captured 3 and 2 wickets respectively. This raises an interesting point for the selection committee. M. Chandarana has bowled steadily throughout the season and in the trial matches he was a decided success. Kagal also has captured three or four wickets regularly in previous matches and has been an asset to the side. It is true that his batting is not strong but when one comes to consider his success in the trial matches along with Chandarana it does look as though these two had good claim to be included in the side. Capt. Naidu's Eleven will bat to-morrow and the quadrangular team will be selected in the evening. The scores were:—

A CLOSE FINISH.

The trial match between Capt Naidu's XI and Mr. P. Vithal's team was continued on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday and resulted in a close finish. H. A. Mahale stsarted well by scoring the half century but the batting generally was not as good as would be expected. D. B. Deodhar and B. R. Kagal were responsible for a fine last wicket partnership which realised 61 runs. Just when they looked as they would pass the other total of 247 Deodhar was unlucky to be declared "leg before," his side thus losing by 13 runs. Kagal played a careful 20 and though he cannot be considered a real batsman he certainly knows how to keep his bat straight and should improve considerably in the near future.

P. VITHAL'S XI.

K G Pardeshi b B R Kagal	8
S S Dongre c Naidu b M Chandarana	23
L P Jai st. Navle b C K Naidu	42
Sardar Norfade c Naidu b S R Godambe	10
S S Joshi run out	21
P. Vithal b M Chandaran	112
L Ramji l.b.w B R Kagal	23
S K Pawaskar c Naidu b Shivram	0
V P Mehta l.b.w. Shivram	0
C H Chandarana b M Chandarana	0
C M Rana not out	2
Extras	9
Total	247

BOWLING.

M. Chandarana 3 wkts for 68 runs.
B. R. Kagal 2 wkts. for 81 runs
S. R. Godambe 1 wkts for 11 runs.
C. K. Naidu 1 wkts for 41 runs.
P. Shivram 2 wkts for 37 runs.

CAPT. NAIDU'S XI.

H. A. Mahale l.b.w. K. G. Pardeshi	50
V. A. Daivi b L Ramji	14
J. D. m. K. G. Pardeshi	27
Capt. C. K. Naidu b. C. M. Rana	17
D. L. Pupala st. Pawaskar b. C. M. Rana	4
Raja Goculchand b. Ghorpade	9
S. R. Godambe b. L. Ramji	11
P. Shivram b. L. Ramji	9
N. S. Shete b. Ghorpade	10
B. R. Kagal not out	20
D. B. Deodhar l.b.w. K. G. Pardeshi	48
Extras	15
Total	234

Bowling:—

L. Ramji 3 wickets for 69.
S S Joshi 0 wicket for 43.
L. P. Jai 0 wicket for 18.
C. M. Rana 2 wickets for 45.
K. G. Pardeshi 3 wickets for 32.
S. Ghorpade 2 wickets for 16.

A SKILLFUL SURGEON.

GARDEN PARTY TO DR. A. K. DALAL

A pleasant function took place at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday evening when a garden party was given to Dr. A. K. Dalal, by his friends and admirers in honour of his appointment as the permanent professor of operative and clinical surgery at the Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital. A large and representative gathering was present on the occasion, including Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Col. Myer, Dr. Duggan, Capt. Bhatia, Dr. Meheshri, Dr. T. O. Shah, Dr. C. N. Shroff and many other members of the medical profession.

Dr. Jadavji Hansraj said that Dr. Dalal was appointed an acting professor of surgery at the Grant Medical College, and second surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, and for some time he also acted as the first surgeon at the same hospital. When Mahatma Gandhi was operated upon for appendicitis at Poona in 1924, he specially selected Dr. Dalal to be present by his side at the time of the operation. Dr. Dalal was the first doctor, outside the I.M.S. circle to be appointed to such a high post.

Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah who presided, in congratulating Dr. Dalal, said that the latter had fully justified his selection as the recipient of the Government of India Scholarship in 1908 to go to England for higher studies. His name had been a familiar word among the public on account of his proficiency as a surgeon. Thirty years ago it was a question whether any Indian could fight his way to the higher posts at the Grant Medical College. But to-day it was a matter of gratification that two of these posts had been secured by Dr. Dalal and Dr. Duggan respectively, both of whom deserved to be congratulated upon for the same. Concluding, Sir Lallubhai expressed the hope that Dr. Dalal would rise still higher in his profession and render still greater service to the public.

SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Dr. P. T. Patel said that Dr. Dalal was the first medical man to win the Government of India Scholarship which was till then awarded to candidates in Arts, Law and other subjects. The secret of his success was hard and systematic work. While he was in England, the speaker found him working strenuously, sparing himself neither for exercise nor for amusements. After returning to India Dr. Dalal had continued the same habit, so much so that the speaker had often warned him against the danger of over-work.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta said that it was but fitting that such a skillful surgeon as Dr. Dalal should hold a high position in his Alma Mater, the Grant Medical College. As a matter of fact, it was the Government and the College that deserved more to be congratulated on this act of justice than Dr. Dalal. It would have been a shame if Dr. Dalal had not been made permanent after 12 years of devoted service. Continuing, Dr. Jivraj said that he joined in congratulating Dr. Dalal, not merely for his having secured a high permanent post, but for another and more important reason viz. his stepping out from the limited groove of his professional life into the larger arena of public life by becoming a member of the Syndicate of the University and, (if what he had heard was right), his desire to join the ranks of the City Fathers to devote his forceful energy to the wider civic problems.

Col. Street, in associating himself with the function, expressed pleasure at the distinction conferred on Dr. Dalal who was one of his favourite students.

Dr. G. T. Mody said that, the honour that the gathering was doing to Dr. Dalal that evening was not for his getting a high Government post, but for the fact that he had at last come into his own by sheer dint of his merits.

IDEAL OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Dalal, in course of a feeling speech, thanked the gathering for their sentiments and expressed his gratitude to his professors, particularly Col. Street and Col. Novis for the encouragement they had given him. Relief of human pain and suffering, he said, is and ought to be the ideal of the medical profession than which there was no nobler profession in the world, and which knew no distinction of race, colour or creed. Its watchword was the service of humanity. He considered what little abilities it had pleased God to endow him with as a trust for the service of his countrymen. Concluding, Dr. Dalal urged all to support the Governor's appeal in aid of hospital funds which were necessary to extend the medical relief in the city (cheers).

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the gathering dispersed to partake of refreshments that were provided on a sumptuous scale on the adjoining lawn.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand that the final selection of the Team to represent the Hindu side in the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket is to be made in the meeting of the Selection Committee to be held on Sunday the 29th instant.

The rumour is that the Team would mainly consist of men from the mofussil even though there are many stalwarts from Bombay that would be safely and with confidence included in the Team. I think it would be a wise policy to include young men from Bombay in the Team specially of the type of D. L. Pupala, V. A. Daivi and Pardeshi. The main criterion to consider in making the selection should be the average scores of the respective batsman. From this point of view Mr. D. L. Pupala stands in the forefront as his scoring has been consistent and splendid throughout the season.

I think the Committee would do well to give opportunities to as many young men from the city itself as possible.—Yours, etc.

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TO THE GOAL

By
SOHRAB A CALIANIWALA

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To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925.

SOLIDARITY OR SUICIDE?

At the Thana District Conference, Mr. M. S. Aney delivered a pathetic appeal advising the Cawnpore Congress to unfurl the flag of co-operation with the Government in responsive style, the token of such co-operation being the occupancy of ministerial office. We should examine his counsel without dragging in the names and phrases of departed patriots; for, the process of interpretation by different citers of authority leads us nowhere. The Swaraj party has been campaigning in the Councils for more than two years and the Swarajists are now discussing their domestic differences. The general sentiment of the recent Andhra Conference was that the Swarajists ought now to leave the Councils and resume the work towards direct action; the opinion at Conjeevaram ratified the Patna decision; and at Palgarh, Mr. Aney has proposed the full programme of soliciting ministerships. There is thus a serious disturbance in the spirit of unanimity professed by the Swarajists at the time of their emergence from the Congress. While differences are loudly advocated, we wonder if the Swarajists recollect the warning given by the non-Swarajists in 1922. Sceptics of Council-action prophesied that a certain section of the Swarajists were bound to submerge themselves in the Moderate policy of 'co-operation wherever possible and opposition whenever necessary'. For Mr. Aney to separate his new policy from the attitude of the Moderates, is to make a distinction without a difference.

Let there be no mistake about it. Mr. D. G. Dalvi was shrewd when he at the "new-party" Conference last Wednesday urged the ministry-enthusiasts in the Swaraj party to join the Liberals; why swallow the cow of office and choke at the tail—of a name? The ministerial party is free lustily to point out the inconsistencies of Swarajist practice, but of one thing they ought to be sure. They may beguile some people into the appreciation of taking up office, but two months of barren occupancy will convince the very supporters of the change that the office-holders ought either to resign or to remain as docile strap-hangers. Mr. Aney is interesting when he recapitulates the lapses of the Swaraj party and denounces the acceptance by Pundit Motilal of a miserable seat on the Skeen Committee; but he tells us nothing of the future policy of the party after securing ministerships. Will the puppet-show last?

Let us assume that three members of the Bombay Council Swaraj party have been installed in office, and the three members are allied in the principle of co-operate responsibility. The people of Bombay are firm on the objective of prohibition, but when a private bill in favour of local option is tabled, authority rules it out of order. If such a problem recurs after the rise of the Swarajist triune, there is no reason to suppose that the Government will budge an inch. Indeed we should expect that under the new dispensation, ministers would anticipate, popular opinion and themselves introduce radical measures. When even a private bill is proscribed, what guarantee is there against the certainty of fatal friction between ministers and the rest of the Government on the one hand or between ministers and their following on the other? We have taken an illustrative supposition, but the basic difference ought to assert itself in every detail of the administration—in the allocation of finance, in education, in local self-government, in the ordering of the public services. The reason is that diarchy is a counterfeit token meant to deceive ministers and to be disregarded by the bureaucratic government according to the convenience of the latter. If Swarajist ministers are to remain as mumbo-jumbo loyalists saying "Not Yet", let the Liberals or the Independents remain experimenting with the office; but if the Swarajist ministers resign according to their code of "safe-guards", they will find themselves in the position held by their less hopeful confreres in the Swaraj party. Another ministry after a halloo-balloo at the polls, must yield the same result under the constitution; for we believe neither the statute nor the temper of the Conservatie Government permits the hope that bureaucratic obduracy will give way to any process of attrition. When the Swaraj party was formed in 1922, we imagined that they had skipped over this chapter of illusions about office. It is a pity that Mr. Aney and his friends do not say what they will do after the inevitable discovery, because the public want to know how the logical thinkers propose to complete the circle of their action. If the ministerial Swarajists are firm—and when there is unexecuted policy, the ministers must resign or their salary must be cut to two rupees—the Government will not scruple to say that they should take over the transferred departments because of the contumacy of the Opposition. Say what you will, the bureaucracy is gambling for a full restoration of power and the sterilising of the motive of Reform. As Maharashtrians are best answered by Maharashtrians, we would invite Mr. Aney's attention to Mr. Kelkar's evidence before the Muddiman Committee. He definitely affirmed that "the members of the Services refused to help in carrying out the Minister's policy in certain matters". The spirit of service-obstruction is much greater now, and we fear that the only course for any self-respecting member of the ministry-mongering section, would be to resign the job a day after its acceptance. Diarchy has been workable in so far as it departed from diarchy—so said Mr. Chintamani and we think the Birkenhead regime is not in the mood for the elasticities that obtained in Mr. Montagu's inauguration of the Reforms. Why do Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Aney yearn to traverse the ground covered by the Liberals, after their sad testimony of disappointment? They may stampede small bodies of people into the belief that it is distinct from the Liberal experiment, but without the evidence of an advance from the Government, it is useless to canvass popular support to a course discredited by all the Swarajists at the inception of their party. Their present propaganda ought to encourage the Government.

Mr. Aney and his friends describe in remorseless detail the lapses of the Swaraj party in its practice of opposition, but is correction to be made by the complete abandonment of their policy or by the repudiation of errors? If Mr. Aney said that Pundit Motilal Nehru should give up the Skeen seat, we would view his case with sympathy and support; if Mr. Patel refused to resign on the first occasion the Viceroy or the Government tried to interfere with his unfettered discretion, we would ask him to resign and we rely on his self-respect; if the bureaucracy did not interfere with the independence of ministers and reduce them to cipher-status we would support the case for a popular ministry. We are amazed at the attempts made to obscure issues so lucid. Public opinion may not, for the moment, be assertive, but it is clear Mr. Kelkar's polemics and masterly invective cannot conceal the failure of his effort to differentiate between his new role and that of the straightforward Moderate sticking to his theory and forgoing the advantage of popular labels. When the Swaraj party made its appearance, a well-wisher said that care should be taken against the infant committing suicide, and it is a warning that bears repetition. Those who consider the formation of a new party fondly speculate on the dismembering of the Swaraj party. One question remains. Why is it that the public entertain impeachments against the Swaraj party? It is due partly to be policy of exceptions and the tendency to regularise doubtful courses by the alteration of rules; but that itself is due to their omission to keep the public awake and advise them on the inevitability of action outside the Councils. Councils alone are an inefficacious programme, indeed they may be a snare for the discouraged. We regret that Mr. Aney did not dwell on this aspect of the crisis and suggest the stiffening of the programme; but then his idea is to accumulate cases of laxity to prove the propriety of full licence. Reports of speeches interspersed with "laughter", "shame" and "cheers" have their interest, but with the party itself in difficulties, the Jayakar group ought to take a wider view of the problem of re-integrating the party.

A. I. S. A.

We understand that the All-India Spinners' Association had on its rolls on the 17th instant, only 1,157 members. The number must have since increased by two or three hundred. We are also aware that many Congress Committees and Khadi Boards have received yarn from intending members and are waiting to send sufficiently large parcels to Sabarmati so as to save postage. Individual members, too, with the same object are waiting to send several months' subscription at a time. We would suggest to these committees and individuals that they send in the yarn with them straightway and save postage at a later stage when provincial and district associations will have been started. Even including all these quantities about to be sent, we fear the number of members at present cannot be more than 3,000. This is a poor number in all conscience for the whole of India. And this when even last year before the spinning franchise was acclaimed by thousands of delegates, the number of voluntary contributors of 2,000 yards of yarn every month had gone beyond 7,000. When every one of the existing members is expected and practically undertakes to carry on propaganda in his own locality, and when there are tens of thousands who swear by Mahatmaji's message of Khaddar, of self-sacrifice, of service of the poor! Would that the non-co-operators realised the special responsibility they have taken upon themselves by 'surrendering' (to use a term of Gandhiji's own choice) item after item of their programme and by isolating themselves from the Council policy of the Congress, mainly with the object of concentrating on the Khaddar programme. What a calamity will it be if that programme fails? The Swarajists, too, owe it to themselves to advance the cause of Khaddar in spite of their pre-occupations. Many of them have now come to believe and have openly admitted that it is but little that they can do in the Councils unless there is a strong mass organisation. But what support can they get from the masses if, in a programme which at a little sacrifice to the well-to-do means both bread and organization to the villages, the Swarajists fail to show sufficient earnestness? We still hope both non-co-operators and Swarajists will soon vie with one another in strengthening the Spinners' Association which both have brought into existence by mutual understanding and goodwill.

COMPROMISE—NOT SURRENDER.

It is most unfortunate that the Conference between the mill-owners and the strikers on Saturday proved abortive. But the failure is not surprising in view of the tactics employed by the mill-owners who, according to report, refused to meet the strikers half-way and sought an unconditional surrender on the part of the latter. The Conference was a peace conference at which both parties met on equal terms and its success depended on their determination to explore the possibilities of a policy of 'give and take.' The spokesmen of the mill-owners overlooked this fact and acted as though the battle had already been won by them and all they had to do was to dictate terms of peace. Naturally the representatives of the workers, who are still prepared to carry on the struggle, could not submit to the dictation. We have pointed out over and over again that the best way out of the present difficulty is short-time but, unfortunately, the mill-owners do not seem to be wise in their day to realise this fact. The workers are still prepared to accept short-time, and their readiness shows that, unlike their masters, they are not actuated by a false sense of prestige. If the mill-owners had displayed a genuine spirit of conciliation and even proposed a modified scale of reduction of wages, they would have evoked a response from their employees, despite the real hardship involved in the sacrifice. But you cannot have peace until both sides are anxious for it and ready to pay the price of mutual surrender. The present deadlock can only be removed if an agreement is secured on the basis of this mutual surrender. The Corporation, having made the beginning in bringing the two parties together, must profit by the failure of Saturday's Conference and immediately address itself to the task of formulating the basis of compromise. Peace efforts once begun should not be abandoned.

Notes of the Day.

The French Political Tangle.

The political tangle in France is essentially a financial tangle. For a long time the average Frenchman was solaced by the Chauvinists with the idea that Germany was going to be made to pay; and to the country that suffered most in men and money and agricultural devastation this solution appeared very comforting. Inflation was not objected to, but a period arrived in the struggle to put post-war French finance on a sound footing, when to the Socialists, the capital levy appeared the only valid solution of the problem. The French mind being far too logical to accept the British method of getting out of difficulties by compromise, there has been an active continuance a struggle for domination in France between two sets of ideas in the imposition of additional taxation. The bourgeoisie are fighting for the old financial tradition. The extreme section of the *Cartel des Gauches* for a brand new one, which considers taxation of unearned increment as already a familiar device, and wants to proceed to the capital levy. Foreigners who propose to advise the French how to run their Government bewail the lack of honesty and determination in France. There is in fact plenty of honesty and of determination in the country, but these qualities express themselves only in the necessity to draw logical conclusions from theoretic principles. There is no chance just yet, while the present composition of the Senate remains avowedly bourgeoise, that even a completely Socialist ministry may command some duration of life.

The Russian Emigre and the Old Order.

The Russian emigres, who fled from the Bolshevists, would like to make an organised effort to bring the old order back again in Russia if they could. They know that Tsarist autocracy is impossible, but they would try to inaugurate a capitalist rule. There are three millions of Russian exiles scattered all over Europe, some of them having found temporary refuge even in South America and the Far East. They have secured the uncle of the last Tsar, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, to head their movement, and they want to hold a conference in Paris, where their delegates, about 800 in number, will formulate a plan of action to wreck the Third International and destroy Bolshevism. The big leaders will be absent from the Conference in order not to "inconvenience the French authorities," so says a recent Press report. In other words the exiled aristocrats of Russia are afraid that their intention to be present at such a gathering will evoke a strong protest from the Soviet ambassador in France, and the French Government may probably prohibit the gathering, to allow which on French soil may be considered an "unfriendly act" by the Soviet Government. There does not appear to be much chance for the Anti-Bolsheviks exiled from Russia to create a favourable impression in France, as the tone of the French press is considerably changed with regard to the Soviets. The advent of M. Rakovsky to Paris will strengthen French belief in the capacity of the men behind the Soviet regime, to give Russia economic stability. The new Soviet ambassador to France is considered a particular adept in attracting foreign capital into Soviet schemes of economic development, and high finance in Europe and America will deal far more willingly with a *de facto* Government in Russia than with the promised one of the Russian exiles.

Amazing and Mischievous.

The ban which the Zanzibar Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company have placed on the issue of permits for all Indians visiting ships bound for Bombay is both amazing and mischievous, especially as it seems that Indians alone are to be its victims. The result of this fresh essay in racial arrogance is that Indian women passengers have to go on board alone, even their sons and husbands not being allowed to accompany them. No reasons for this drastic measure have been assigned for the simple reason that nothing can justify it. It is not surprising that, as the cable of the Indian National Association says, much resentment prevails and if immediate instructions to withdraw such restrictions are not issued, serious difficulties will arise between the Steamer Company and the Indian community. We trust the B. I. S. N. Company will take immediate steps to remove the mischievous ban.

Organised Help to Third-class Passengers.

The President of the Poona Municipality has requested the M. S. M. Railway administration to issue time-tables in Marathi and Kanarese. The issue of time-tables in vernacular will certainly be of great help to third-class passengers, and will lessen the worries of the journey to people whose unfortunate lot it is to be obliged to wait an uncomfortably long time to secure tickets, then to travel in insanitary carriages and suffer from overcrowding and very often from incivility from the Railway staff. But what is urgently needed is organised help for the third-class passenger, and the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association should take up the question of how to organise such help. The third-class passenger must be taught the value of waiting in a queue, so as to obtain a ticket on the principle of first come first served. He must be taught the urgent need of appreciating better hygienic requirements. Why should it not be possible for the Association to have paid workers at a few important stations to preach near the third-class booking window these things, in cooperation with the Passenger Superintendents already appointed by some Railways? A good deal can be done in inculcating a better appreciation of hygiene by the free distribution in the carriages of literature in the vernacular drawing attention to the importance and personal advantage of observing clean habits. The Railway authorities should welcome such efforts, and assist with enthusiasm all such forms of cooperation. It is of more immediate benefit to us in India to have cleaner carriages affording accommodation without overcrowding for the many, than to have faster trains *de luxe* for the few.

A Maternity Home for Mahim.

Most of Bombay's free hospitals being situated in the central and southern parts of the city the northern parts with their large poor labouring population are, unfortunately, left without any adequate medical relief. The need especially of a properly equipped Maternity Home in these parts has long been acutely felt. The Municipality is, therefore, considering a proposal to open there such a Home utilising for the purpose the Sahoo Siddik Funds in its possession. A number of inhabitants of Mahim, Hindus and Mahomedans, have appealed to the Municipality to locate the proposed Home at Mahim, preferably in the vicinity of the Durgah. The inhabitants of Mahim are mostly very poor; and the women in particular, being ignorant and long unaccustomed to resort to a hospital in cases of labour, are too much at the mercy of unqualified midwives. We trust, therefore, that the Municipality will now at least appreciate the claims of our northern-most ward and open a Maternity Home at Mahim.

QUEEN MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

TRAGIC SEQUEL.

STRAIN ON KING.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

There was a tragic sequel to the funeral of Queen Alexandra. Canon Westlake, custodian of the Abbey who participated in the funeral service died suddenly last evening at his residence within the Abbey precincts.—Reuter.

THREE FATALITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Among the prominent persons who attended the Service for Queen Alexandra at the Abbey, three deaths have since occurred. Rev. Westlake, Canon of Westminster Abbey and London's Lady Mayoress died last night, and retired canon Matthews, a resident of Bath, died on his way home from Abbey.—Reuter's Special.

PHYSICAL STRAIN ON HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Popular affection for the Royal family was never more greatly illustrated than in the remarkable demonstrations of grief at the passing of Queen Alexandra and of sympathy with the King who is grief-stricken at his mother's death. His Majesty has been the central figure of prolonged ceremonies. In the most inclement weather, he walked three miles on snow-bound roads from Sandringham to Wolferton on Thursday and walked yesterday from St. James' Palace *via* Mall and Whitehall to the Abbey in driving snow. He rose early to-day to bid farewell at the station with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Henry to the King of Belgians, who was leaving for Brussels.

The King immediately drove off to prepare for a journey to Windsor to attend the interment at the Albert Memorial Chapel where, by the King's wish, only Royal mourners will be present.—Reuter's Special.

COFFIN CARRIED BY MOTOR HEARSE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Lying in state of Queen Alexandra ended at one in the morning when the Abbey was closed the Gentlemen at Arms and Yeomen of Guard kept vigil all through the night and were relieved at daybreak when the coffin was carried by a motor hearse conveyance to Windsor. A group of people with heads bowed reverently bowed London's last farewell as the hearse glided from the Abbey gates. The coffin was hidden in folds of Alexandras standard and a few wreaths were still in the positions. Two Royal cars with Court officials and one with guardsmen and coffin-bearers followed.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ABBEY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The interior of the Abbey was a wonderful contrast to the wintry conditions outside. Hundreds of distinguished persons including the Cabinet members, ex-Cabinet Ministers, Diplomats and High Commissioners in full levee dress entered covered with snow. Notwithstanding the brilliant uniform black was the dominant tone. Women were in deepest mourning. The chief centre of colour was the coffin which was a mass of gold and crimson. There was an affecting scene of weeping women when the service opened with singing of "I am the resurrection." The King was a lone and grave figure standing beside the coffin. A pathetic incident was the arrival of a number of blinded soldiers from St. Dunstans.—Reuter.

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Special memorial services for Queen Alexandra were held in churches, schools and hospitals all over the Empire. Thousands in the mother country were unable to leave their homes and participated in service broadcast from the Canterbury Cathedral. Business in various exchanges and law-courts was at a standstill during the Abbey ceremony. Many shops and business houses were closed and blackboards were prominent everywhere. In London theatres and dance-halls were closed down for the day. Farewell salutes were fired from guns at the principal Naval and Military stations. A special memorial service was held at Sheerness whose guns first saluted the Queen's arrival. So great a quene waited to file past the coffin that it is anticipated that the Abbey doors will remain open past the appointed hour till ten in the evening.—Reuter.

AT PARIS.

Paris.—M. Briand, who was busy this morning with conferences with a view to Cabinet making, interrupted discussions in order to attend the memorial service for Queen Alexandra at the British Embassy Church.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE "TO MY PEOPLE."

LONDON, Nov. 28.

His Majesty the King has issued the following message:—"To my people: In my great sorrow I am helped by the flood of sincere and generous sympathy reaching me from every quarter of the British Empire, and indeed, from all parts of the world. While deeply grateful for these expressions of good-will, I also rejoice that my beloved mother enjoyed constant and warm affection of my people. It is proofs of such allegiance to my Throne and family that have given me confidence and strength on many anxious days I had to face during the past fifteen years."—Reuter.

SHIPPING CO.'S AUTOCRACY.

INDIANS NOW ALLOWED TO VISIT SHIPS.

WOMAN PASSENGERS' DIFFICULTIES.

The Secretary, Indian National Association, Zanzibar cables under date November 28th:—

The Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company have entirely stopped issuing permits for all Indians visiting ships bound for Bombay; thus even necessitating women go on board alone, even sons and husbands cannot accompany them upto the ships. There are no valid reasons for prompting such a drastic measure. Serious resentment prevails. If immediate instructions to withdraw this restriction are not issued serious difficulties will arise between British India and the shipping and travelling Indian community.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

M. BRIAND FORMS CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—After pourparlers lasting all day M. Briand has virtually succeeded in forming a Cabinet in which it is forcasted in addition to the Premiership he will be Foreign Minister, Loucheur, Minister of Finance, M. Painleve Minister of War, Georges Eygues, Minister of Navy and Leon Perrier, Minister for the Colonies.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Paris.—M. Briand's solution of the financial problem consists in the appointment of a consultative committee comprising eminent financiers, commercial and industrial men and bankers.—Reuter.

FINAL COMPOSITION OF CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—The final composition of the Cabinet announced confirms the portfolios cabled last evening. There is a coalition of the Left and Centre parties, excluding Socialists. The Radicals have the lion's share of portfolios. M. Painleve's innovation of dividing the Ministry of Finance between the Minister of Treasury and the Minister of Budget has been discarded. M. Loucher, who is a Radical, will be the sole Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT OF FRANC.

LONDON, Nov 27.

Franc in London to-day opened at 123 and 15/16 compared with 127 and 3/8 to pound. It is not certain as to whether the improvement is due to the official support to continental buying or to the belief that the difficulty of forming the French Cabinet will be overcome.—Reuter.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Beirut.—It is announced that the insurgents have destroyed an important railway bridge between Homs and Damascus and the French reinforcements are rushing up to Homs.—Reuter.

ACTIVITIES OF DRUSES.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that the French have re-established railway communication between Deraa and Bosraes-Kisham to the joy of the population south of Jebel Druse. On the other hand, the Druse reinforcements summoned by beacons on hill-tops have left Jebel Druse to help their co-religionists in the Hasbeiya region where the Druses are fortifying their positions and preparing for further operations. More French reinforcements have landed at Beirut and Tripoli.—Reuter.

Delhi, Nov. 25.—The total approximate gross earnings of all the State railways for the week ended 14th November, 1925 amounted to Rs. 1.9 crores which is the same as the figures for the corresponding period of 1924-25. The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April, 1925 amounted to Rs. 58.16 crores or Rs. 95 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

IRONMONGERS' BRISK BUSINESS.

ROYAL FUNERAL NOT AFFECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Ironmongers are doing brisk trade selling grinding skates with the advent of arctic conditions all over the country. Twenty-four degrees of frost at night precluded a heavy snowstorm which covered the fields with mantle two inhces thick stopping farm work and hunting, delaying trains and attracting tobogganers to Hampstead Heath. The weather forecast is favourable to the continuance of the cold snap which did not affect any considerable number of mourners in the royal funeral though a hundred persons including one policeman had to be medically attended for collapse due to cold.

After closing the Abbey nearly all midnight streams of late comers from distant provinces cotinued to arrive. Officials reopened the edifice till one o'clock in the morning.—Reuter.

PANDEMONIUM AT PALGHAR.

IS THANA FOR RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION?

DISTRICT CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

STRUGGLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

(From our Special Representative.)

PALGHAR, Nov. 29.

The Thana District Conference would have passed unnoticed, but for the controversy raised in the ranks of the Swaraj Party by a few malcontents in favour of accepting offices in the gift of Government. The controversy had done good to none, and neither it is going to have any beneficial effects on the political atmosphere. As it is it has created a definite cleavage in the Conference itself and roughly speaking has divided that body into two hostile camps—Gujaratis who are for unadulterated Swarajism and the Maharashtrians who are for down right moderatism of the orthodox type. The clouds of dust raised by the clever politicians in the responsive co operators' camp are likely to befog the real issues for some time to come. However, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, who made a lengthy enough speech in all conscience voicing the grievances of the district, gave a definite direction to the Conference, and asked the delegates to side with Jayakar-Kelkar school of thought as it was, in his opinion, in the interests of the country to do so. Mr. Aney, who presided, made a very long speech, and he concentrated his attention more on the ethics of honest and independent thinking than anything else, and his reference to responsive co-operation was of a most casual sort. While he was roaring like a lion in Bombay he was cooing like a sucking dove in Palghar. There was nothing out of outstanding merit in the speech.

"SHADY" PRACTICES.

After some resolutions had been passed, which were more or less of a local interest, the main resolution was moved by Mr. G. B. Pradhan, M.L.C., of Thana and Mr M. R. Jayakar, made a lengthy speech in support, garnished with usual quotations from Sanskrit classics and quoted an aphorism of an ancient sage in support of "responsive co-operation." With bated breath he related some title-tettle he had heard about the fear inspired by the Swarajists in the heart of a Minister, when he was approached by a person for a a rupee job. All this was of a minor importance and did not touch the broad issues involved. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who moved an amendment for sticking to the original programme was vigorous in his denunciation of "responsible co-operation" and called it "perjury" and "treachery" on their part to have remained in the Swaraj Party when they ceased to believe in its principles. Mr. Nariman made another vigorous speech in support of the amendment and said the position of ministers was more or less like that of pet dogs well fed and well kept, but unable to do any good to the people. Mr. Kelkar, the most authoritative exponent of the new creed, made a witty speech in support of his pet theme and said if there was going to be a fight any where he would take his proper place in the same. He never had lagged behind in any scrap, but mere shouting of defiance at Government without being serious about it was sheer nonsense.

In the end the resolution was declared carried, Mr. Jamnadas being defeated. There was some trouble at this point and both parties thought the other was guilty of "shady" practices in order to get the requisite majority for their resolutions. The mystery remained unsolved to the end, as both sides were honest in their accusations.

PROVINCIAL C. COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Congress Committee which sat to-day passed similar resolutions about responsive co-operation and Khadi and of confidence in Mr. M. R. Jayakar and in N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was elected president for the ensuing year. The following members were then elected for the All India Congress Committee:—Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, Jamnadas Mehta, Jaisukhlal Mehta, P. K. Shiralkar, V. Bhat, N. S. Marathe, D. T. Tendi. N. V. Gadgil, Gulabchand Doshi, S. S. Naik, Miss Bachubai Lotwala, M. B. Velkar and three other Mahomedan members.

PALGHAR, Nov. 28.

The fourth Thana District Conference was held on Saturday at Palghar. Mr. B. A. Dandekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech spoke of the hardships of the people owing to the oppressive rules of the Revenue Department, which had tended toward the depopulation of the District to a great extent. Coming to the political question which was agitating the minds of the public at the present moment the speaker hoped the Conference would agree with Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar and decide in favour of accepting offices in the gift of Government.

Mr. M. S. Aney said it was unfortunate they could not conduct their proceedings in a peaceful and calm atmosphere. But whatever might be their differences he hoped they would conduct their proceedings with great tolerance and respect for the feelings of others. Let them not however, forget for even a moment that they were under a foreign yoke and their one and sole aim must be to get away from that yoke, and to be free from that yoke. Whatever temporary advantages they might derive from a foreign Government, he hoped they would not forget that they were only temporary and were not lasting. Unless India became free she could never be happy, and to be free must be their one great aim in life. Mr. Patel had told them that it was essential there should be co-operation between local and political bodies for the good of the country, and personally he thought unless they had that union and co-operation they would never be able to aovance their country. They should not hide their real opinions and views, but they should put them forth before the public with great modesty and restraint. While they should be fearless in putting forth their views, they should also do so with great tolerance and in Mr. V. J. Patel they had a splendid example of a combination of all these qualities. He promised to place his own views before the meeting however unpalatable they might be to them, because the liberty of their country was at stake and nothing was of greater importance to Indians than the freedom of India. Let them think independently and fearlessly according to the dictators of their conscience, and let them forget all personalities, because they were of secondary importance and they are not concerned with them at all. Let them altogether forget Messrs. Nehru, Javakar and Kelkar and let them discuss the questions now involved dispassionately.

HOW THINGS ARE PROGRESSING.

In 1920 they started N.C.O., said Mr. Aney, because the reforms were unsatisfactory and unacceptable to them. The Civil Disobedience Committee appointed by the Congress subsequently gave it as their opinion that civil disobedience in India, in the present circumstances, was impossible and it was then that people slowly but surely turned their minds towards the Councils. Deshbandhu Das it was who advised the people to enter Councils and started the eSwarajya Party therefore At Belgaum Non-co-operation and its methods were suspended by the Congress, and though they were suspended by them Mahatma Gandhi, the originator of Non-co-operation had still great love for it. N.C.O. was suspended for a while because the country was not ready for it. At the Satara Conference, however, it was decided to go back to Amritsar, and that resolution was certainly very creditable to the Maharashtrians. At Patna they took a step forward and all his and his friends now said was that they should go still forward and reach the only possible logical conclusion in such a matter. The controversy in the Swaraj Party was due to this one fact—that some members of it wanted to do the only logical thing possible in the present circumstances, and that they should accept Government offices, for there was no escape from that conclusion. Unless they did that they would never be free. There were many men in the Swaraj Party who could both accept offices and serve their country fearlessly and unfalteringly. It was incorrect to say that acceptance of Government offices would demoralise the Swarajists and that they would sell themselves to Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru knew every member of his party well and intimately and he certainly knew whethere they were capable of honestly carrying out their mandate. Could he not trust them to do their work and duty honestly by their country? Between now and their new Council elections there was the Cawnpore Congress and he asked the Conference to give a mandate to the delegates to the next Congress to vote for offices. Let them not be frightened by such threats as those levelled at them—of their being rebels in the Swaraj Party for they had to do their duty by the country honestly and fearlessly. If they accepted offices and converted the Congress to their views they would be doing great service to their country. He hoped Thana District would give direction to the whole country in his respect and lead the country to its goal.

The Conference then passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Queen Alexandra, C. R. Das, Surendranath Banerjea and others.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

SLOGAN FOR NEW ELECTIONS.

PALGHAR, Nov. 29.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the main resolution expressing the agreement of the

(Continued on next page.)

"KEEP AMBITION UNDER RESTRAINT"

ADVICE TO LEADERS OF NEW PARTY.

MADRAS LEADERS' OPINION

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

In the course of a statement to the press on Mr. Jinnah's move for the creation of a Nationalist Centre Party Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Jarty says: I hope there is sufficient patriotism, sufficient sacfity and sufficient discipline in the country which will enable us to keep together Ambitions have got to be kept under restraint. Our struggle against the foreign Government now and then becomes struggle amongst ourselves especially when we are on the eve of success. I have every confidence that the threatened split in the Swarajya Party will be averted and differences composed. The only solution, it appears to me, lies in the complete or organic fusion of the Swarajya Party and the Congress. Independents, Nationalists, or Centreists must cease to exist. They have got some credit in the country only because they went with the Swarajya Party.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy M.L.C., writes:—"I do not think circumstances of the country justify, the formation of a new party. I say it not as a Swarajist but as an Indian."

DISCREDITING SWARAJ PARTY.

Mr. A Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., General Secretary, All-India Swarajya Party says: "The attempt of Mr. Jinnah to play fast and loose with co-operation and obstruction has been the reason of his repeating conflicts with the Swarajists with whom in his better judgment he originally agreed to ally himself and carry on work in the Assembly. To attempt to discredit the Swarajists on the one hand by the cry of "wolf, wolf" in the shape of threats of civil disobedience on the one hand and to discredit Liberal creed on the other hand by emphasising the policy of constitutional opposition and steady pressure with a view to compel bureaucracy to yield whatever that may mean can hardly conduce to any lead for the new party."

As against the belief of Mr. Jinnah and his party that the Swarajists have really no further programme Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar points out to the example set forth by Egypt under Zaghul. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar considers the meeting of the ex-Deputies of Egyptian Parliament as a glorious event in the carrying on of peaceful resistance by the oppressed nation and says that this programme is well within the contemplation of the Swarajya Party.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas says: There is a feeling that the present Swarajist policy is not itself sufficiently stiff to achieve the purpose in view. If you water it down still further as Mr. Jinnah's new party wants to do then we will forfeit the confidence of the country.

SMUGGLING CHINESE INTO AMERICA.

"A GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY."

LONDON, Nov. 28.

San Francisco.—Following the receipt of the information from abroad that a scheme was afoot to smuggle the Chinese into America, the local Director of Immigration at Hawaii led a party of searchers over a vessel arriving from the Far East, and twice ransacked the vessel from top to bottom, but without success. He was about to leave when a searcher in the deepest hold accidentally knocked off the top of one of a row of coffins. The corpse proved to be a young Chinese snugly ensconced with food baggage. Ten more coffins contained similar contraband. The authorities are of opinion that they have unearthed a gigantic conspiracy to smuggle aliens, directed by an agency in the Orient which liberally bribes seamen on a capita basis.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A meeting of the Master Cotton-spinners' Association of Manchester decided by a large majority against the proposal to control the Lancashire cotton spinning industry on the principle of wartime cotton control board to include operatives representatives.

The Amtrican setcion has ballotted heavily in favour of the propospal to reduce the hours from 39 1/4 to 35 per week.—

Actual voting at meeting of the American section was 73,000 in favour of curtailment and 29,000 against it which the committee, however, decided to be insufficients to justify the change.—Reuter.

MOSUL FRONTIER COMMISSION.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 26.

General Laidoner and his colleagues on the Mosul Frontier Commission have left Baghdad for Europe via Amman on the completion of their task. There is no indication regarding the nature of their report, but Gen. Laidoner in an interview which he granted to an Iraq journalist said he had seen three thousand refugees in the Zakho area in a state of abject poverty. He failed to understand why such humble people with no interest in politics were compelled to leave their homes.—Reuter.

THE SIXTH DAY.

MAHATMA'S FAST.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

To-day is the sixth day of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. He has become extremely weak and is having complete rest for the last two days. He, however, continues to spin daily for half an hour. Visitors are not allowed to see him and will not be allowed for two or three days after the fast is over.

Dr. Kanuga who examined Mahatma Gandhi yesterday feels quite satisfied with his condition and says that there is no cause for anxiety.—A.P.

MOUNTJOY PRISON RAIDED.

19 PRISONERS ESCAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Dublin.—Armed raiders in the uniform of civil guard last night obtained admittance to Mountjoy Prison by presenting themselves with pretended prisoners, and then held up warders with revolvers, quickly searched the prison and hurried 19 prisoners into waiting motor cars and escaped. The police are searching the district, but hitherto have not met with success.—Reuter.

AN "UNIMPORTANT THREAT"

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the recent threat of Messrs. Firestone Tyre Company to compete with rubber supplies from the Far East in the future is dismissed as unimportant in Mincing Lane. On the other hand, there have recently been developments indicating more co-operation between the British and Dutch rubber producing industries when the restriction is removed. A powerful London interest has secured a hold among the Dutch plantations through the recent stream of new issues.—Reuter's Special.

M. CHICHERIN INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 27

The German atmosphere of Wiesbaden has not completed M. Chicherin's "cure." The Commissary has gone to the south of France, but called at Paris en route and interviewed numerous statesmen. It is understood that he discussed the Russian debt and commercial relations and the disposal of the Wrangel fleet. He announced his intention of resuming talks. He is leaving for home in two months' time when he hoped the political situation would be more stable.—Reuter.

CABLE TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 27

The strike of the wireless operators does not involve land stations but the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists which has called the strike claims as its members 98 per cent. of the wireless operators on British merchantmen. The wireless operators have been instructed to report to the Union as ships come to the port and not to sign for fresh voyages. But the ships already on the sea are not endangered as the existing contracts will not be broken. The opinion is expressed that if the Board of Trade insists on a full observance of regulations with regard to the carrying of wireless operators many ships will be idle.

Later.—It is understood that in view of the strike of wireless operators the Board of Trade has relaxed the rule requiring each vessel to carry at least three wireless operators.—Reuter.

The Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists says that approximately 200 men have hitherto refused to renew their signatures on ships articles and asserts that one Liverpool, one Glasgow and two Hull boats have been held up. It criticises the Board of Trades relaxation cabled earlier as a move in favour of the shipowners which will create suspicion and ridicule of the Government regulations. Two ships held up at Hull later sailed with the Board of Trade clearances. It is reported from Liverpool that the operators on the White Star liner "Celtic" are among those who refused to sign but the Cunard, Alfred Holt and Brocklebank lines are not affected as they employ their own operators and have not given notice of reduction.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING OF INDIAN UNITS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Imperial War Graves Commission is inviting tenders for the construction of a memorial to the missing of Indian Units to be erected at Richebourg, Lavone.—Reuter.

PSYCHOLOGISTS' EXPEDITION TO UGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Cambridge rowing hule, Dr. H. G. Baynes, London mental specialist has started on a novel expedition to Africa accompanied by the Swiss psychoanalyst Jung. They intend to live for six months among the natives of Mount Elgon, Uganda to study their minds. Both hold new psychological theories which they think will be supported by their discoveries among the uncivilised natives.—Reuter.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

MILL-OWNERS REFUSE TO GIVE IN,

MUNICIPAL RELIEF FOR STRIKERS.

The Conference between the mill-owners and the workers that came off Saturday has proved abortive. Signs as to what would be the result of the Conference were not wanting. The mill-owners were from the beginning determined not to give in. The leaflets they had distributed to the workers on Friday evening gave an insight into their minds. The leaflets stated there were still very large stocks left at the mills which it would take a long time to sell. For that reason and because the trade depression still continued it was impossible for the Association to restore the cut in wages under the present circumstances. The present reduction in wages was unfortunate, but in every country where similar trade conditions had prevailed much larger cuts in wages had to be made and have been accepted by the workers.

On the other hand the workers still sticking to their old demand of not reducing the wages, were prepared to meet their owners for discussing any fresh proposal from the owners. The men, as their representative Mr. N. M. Joshi is understood to have said in the Conference, were willing to return back to work if the owners agreed to short hours. Here too the owners stuck to their old argument that short hours meant more loss both to the workers and the owners.

After a full sitting lasting about two hours the Conference dispersed without finding out a solution to the industrial deadlock that has dragged in for well nigh two months.

The conference as previously arranged met exactly at 12-30 p.m. in the Millowners Association. The Millowners were represented by Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. H. F. Commissariat, H. P. Mody, C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., F. Stones, O.B.E., H. H. Sawyer, S. D. Saklatwalla, N. B. Saklatwalla, C.I.E., F. F. Stileman, A. Geddis, the Hon. Mr. Mannoohandas Ramji, Madhouji D. Thackersey, Lalji Naranji, T. Watts, and J. B. Petit. The workers deputation consisted of Mr. N. M. Joshi (chairman), Messrs. R. S. Asawle, R. A. Gole, Kanji Dwarkadas, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwalla, A. A. Alwe, D. R. Mayekar, D. A. Bhatwadekar Rajab, L. N. Chavan, Mohamed Yusuf Fenji, K. G. Jahre, and R. R. Bakhale, as Secretary. The press was kept out and the proceedings were conducted behind the 'purdah.'

MILL-OWNERS' CASE

The mill-owners' case was put before the conference by Mr. Wadia, who headed the mill-owners' deputation. In the course of a manuscript otation Mr. Wadia reiterated all the old arguments put forward by the owners justifying the decision of the 11½ per cent cut. Mr. Wadia referred to the depression in the trade and explained how against their own wishes they had to decide upon the cut. He supported his arguments by quoting official statistics and reports and said that even as conditions as at present prevailed in the trade there was early prospect of the industry having good times and as such they could hold out any promise of an early re-instatement of the old wages. The Millowners were actually suffering loss to the tune of Rs. 140lakhs. It was only half of that loss that was attempted by the cut to be transferred to the workers. Mr Wadia also referred to the inefficiency of the average worker and his many bad habits that went against making him as efficient as his European confrere.

WORKERS' CASE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then spoke on behalf of the workers. He made a vehement appeal for the removal of the cut which told heavily upon the workers. The standard of living of the Bombay worker was very low and the cut tended further to lower that standard. Replying to Mr. Wadia's remarks about the inefficiency of the worker, Mr. Joshi said that they maintained that the whole industry required a complete overhauling, and that could be only done if the owners agreed to an independent inquiry. They had met there to come to some agreement so as to end the unhappy deadlock but as the owners seemed not to revise their old demands, the workers could not agree to come to an agreement. Mr. Joshi assured the owners that if they agreed to short hours, he would persuade the workers to resume work.

Then a long discussion dragged on in the course of which Sir Victor Sassoon was understood to have said that he was prepared to allow Mr. Joshi to investigate the condition of his mills. Mr. Joshi, however, replied that what he wanted was an independent inquiry and moreover in the whole industry.

So after nearly two hours discussion both the sides came to no decision and it is probable that the strike would continue for a long time.

A QUIET DAY.

Saturday passed off quietly in the mill area. The men's attention was rivetted to the Conference, not that they expected any good resulting therefrom. The end of the Conference did not in the least surprise the workers.

In addition to the relief organised by the Committee of Workers' Assistance, relief work is also started by the Municipality. About 300 workers mostly women turned up at the road mending operations started by the Municipality in Dadar as a relief measure.

EFFECT OF MUNICIPAL RELIEF WORK.

EXCELLENT MORALE OF STRIKERS.

The Municipal relief work seems to have had an effect upon the relief centres organised by the Committee of Workers' Assistance. On Sunday about 400 men turned up the road repairing works started by the Municipality. Probably as the result of this the number of men who availed themselves of the rations decreased to a small extent.

The result of the Conference on Saturday has not in the least affected the strikers. The *morale* of the men is excellent. Those that can get the work at road-repairing have refused to accept the rations doled out by the Relief Centres. They prefer to work and buy their daily provisions from the wages they get there. The general concensus of opinion amongst the strikers is against resuming work on the reduced cut.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

ENTRY PROPOSAL APPROVED OF.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—Reichstag by 278 votes to 189 has approved of Germany's entry into the League of Nations.

LOCARNO TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Reichstag has read the third time the bill ratifying Locarno Treaties by 300 votes to 174.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The Reichstag by 297 votes to 174 has passed the third reading of the Locarno Bill embracing the Security Pact, Arbitration Treaties, and Germany's entry into the League of Nations in practically a full house. Galleries were assigned to the Diplomatic Corps. The public crowded around the Reichstag.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Luther and Dr. Stresemann will proceed to London on Sunday to sign the Treaty after which Government will resign to make room for all sections of the coalition in favour of the Treaty.—

GERMANY SIGNS LOCARNO AGREEMENT LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Berlin.—The President, Von Hindenburg, the Chancellor, Dr. Luther, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Stresemann, have signed the Locarno agreement legislation.—Reuter.

COLOGNE-EVACUATION BEGINS TO-DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cologne.—The evacuation of the Cologne zone begins on 30th November.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations arising from the Anglo-German trade agreement have provisionally broken off owing to differences of opinion with regard to the interpretation of various points in the Protocol although an understanding has been reached with regard to the application of respective customs tariffs.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Berlin.—The disagreement related to the interpretation of the clause in the Protocol relating to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty by which the British Government pledged itself not to impose duties especially detrimental to Germany. The German delegates claimed that the British customs duties on many of the German exports, especially on musical instruments and pianos, should be abrogated or considerably reduced in view of this clause.—Reuter.

FEAR OF BAY STORM.

"MADRAS PORT IN DANGER"

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Throughout Friday night cautionary distant warning signal indicating the formation of a storm in the bay was hoisted in the harbour. At about eight p.m. a radio message warned of the approach of a storm towards the port, but that it was some distance away from the port; but at 1 a.m. this morning the port authorities were warned by another message that the Madras port was in danger. The port officers were immediately summoned and they were on duty throughout the night. Precautionary measures were immediately taken; all barges and boats were sent to places of safety in the boat-basin. All steamers now in harbour were taken away from the quay and moored into stream. Nothing untoward has so far occurred.—A. P.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION IN PEKING.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Peking.—Communistic demonstrators after a parade in streets wrecked the residences of the Ministers of Finance and Education, and the Chief of Police and distributed pamphlets demanding overthrow of the President of Executive and the shooting of all traitors to the popular revolution. The demonstrators were accompanied by doctors and nurses in motor cars.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wheeler has postponed the Purdah Party to the members of the Bihar and Orissa Council of Women until the period of court mourning is over.—A.P.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Delhi on December 5th for Pusa, and after four days' stay there, will return to Delhi on 12th proximo.

PANDEMONIUM AT PALGHAR.

(Continued from previous page.)

Conference with Patna meeting which had endorsed the resolution of the Satara Provincial Conference.

The Conference was further of the opinion that the Congress should include in its fold all parties in the country and take up immediately political work and accept the principle of responsive co-operation for attaining Swaraj, and making use of the reforms as much as possible the Swaraj Party should fight the new elections in 1926 on that basis.

The Conference was also of the opinion that the compulsory use of Khadi on Congress business stood in the way of other parties joining the Congress and therefore must be done away with.

Mr. Pradhan said owing to the ministerships being captured by undesirable people the country was suffering a great loss, and the time had, therefore, come for them to change their views.

Mr. Khare said the behaviour of the Pandit in the Assembly was one of responsive co-operation pure and simple, although he might not like to admit it.

FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said he was one of the three rebels and he had come before them so that they might make a closer acquaintance with him. In that day's 'Chronicle' there was an interview which ascribed to both Mr. Kelkar and him interested motives on account of their new agitation. The main object of their accepting offices was to do some good to the people to accept offices and fight with Government. What he said was that they should accept offices and then fight with Government. Why did they want power and authority but to do good to the people. If there were people anywhere who would not allow themselves to be captured by Government offices they were in the Swaraj Party they would not sell themselves for offices, and they had his fullest confidence. There were no permanent policies and programmes, as they knew, in politics, as there were no permanent friendship and enmities in politics. From their experience in the Council in the past two years they were convinced that they should accept offices. If any party had worked honestly and fearlessly it was the Swaraj Party which had proved itself and Government respected it and feared it as they did nothing else. He did not ask their leave to accept offices now and immediately, but to allow him to do so at the end of 1926, when new elections would take place. While their principles would remain unchanged, he said, their programme would change to suit the times. What they wanted most was uniform consistent continuous obstruction. The speaker then gave his experiences in the last session of the Legislative Council and said when they decided to keep silent in the Council on Adwani's Bill for monogamous marriages in Sind he received telegrams from confirmed N.C.O.'s urging him to oppose the amendment introduced in the Select Committee. He, however, kept silent to see how far unadulterated non-co-operation would succeed, and they knew the result. Yet Mr. Jamnadas had called him "Kaffir in Kaaba" for urging upon them "responsive co-operation." Even Gandhiji, the originator of N.C.O. had told them recently that civil disobedience in India was impossible. There was a sort of conspiracy now in Government by which two or three small ministerial groups helped Government in exchange for small favours and offices. Therefore, he asked them to allow some of them to accept offices and then to fight Government from within for the good of the people. There was still one year before them to decide on this question, and yet the Pandit had threatened to force them out of the Swaraj Party for holding such views. What was their offence that such punishment should be meted out to them by the Pandit, he asked.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment: That this Conference offers its cordial support to the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party and recommends to the Cawnpore Congress to effect such changes therein as will accelerate the advent of Swaraj and it deprecates any change in the direction of accepting offices in the gift of Government; this Conference is of opinion that the five years' working of reforms has clearly demonstrated the fact that the system of diarchy has failed and is incapable in the language of the minority report of the Muddiman Committee of yielding better results in the future. This Conference, therefore, recommends to the Conference to make active preparations for the eventual launching of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes which has become inevitable owing to the studied and deliberate refusal of the Government to respond to public opinion.

MUST NOT GO BACK TO MODERATISM.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was not a pleasant thing for him to differ from Mr. Kelkar, who was the acknowledged leader of Maharashtra and at whose feet he had learnt politics for the last five years. At the same time he would be false to Mr. Kelkar himself, if he did not give preference to his own conscience and to what he considered to be the best interests of the country even against the expressed opinion of Mr. Kelkar. The fact about the resolution was that it completely accepted the moderate position which had been before the public for the last seven years, namely that the reforms should be worked for all what they were worth. To go back to Amritsar resolution was to say that the last six years had been barren of any national awakening or any contribution of national efforts towards the advent of Swaraj. And he did not believe that anybody could reasonably declare that the years between Amritsar and to-day were really unproductive of results. On the contrary it was the period between 1920-22 when the national awakening rose to its highest pitch when thousands willingly went to jail and when the strength of national feeling perplexed and puzzled even the Viceroy. It would be futile, therefore, to begin where they had left at Amritsar. The only difference between the moderate position and the resolution was that it was seven years too late. In fact the moderates thought seven years ago what the supporters of the resolution were thinking now, and he was certain that the Conference would not agree to so humiliating a position. The phrase responsive co-operation was interpreted in a thousand ways by different people and, therefore, it was useless to include it in the resolution without clarifying exactly what it meant. So far as English language went, responsive co-operation would only mean co-operation in response to some overture or initiative by Government which could be interpreted as a genuine desire on their part to take Indians towards Swaraj and political emancipation. Could it be said that there was such an overture in response to which they could honestly co-operate with Government? Was the Bengal Ordinance any such overture? Was Lee Report any initiative of this political co-operation? Was the Kenya decision any indication that Government felt for the honour and self-respect of this country? And was the dogged refusal to conside further political rights any indication that Government really desired their co-operation and could they honestly give it? If the reply was in the negative, as it must be, then the resolution that was moved could not be responsive co-operation but co-operation at any cost and he wondered whether Maharashtra was willing to accept that position with years of constructive effort and self-sacrifice towards national salvation. To describe it briefly, the resolution merely embodied the policy of Amritsar, which Lok. Tilak renudiated years ago. He could not help feeling that Maharashtra was getting weary of the struggle, that it was abandoning the fight and waving the white flag to the enemy.

WANTED STIFFENING OF PROGRAMME.

Mr. Jamnadas held that the Swaraj Party had destroyed diarchy wherever they had a majority and the resolution simply attempted to resurrect it. Not only that, but they went even further. They recommended that any office could be accepted, which included even executive councillorships, secretaryships and under-secretaryships. If there was any need of change it was only in the direction of further stiffening of the political programme and of preparing the country for non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience. He had seen some people pouring ridicule on the very idea of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, but they laughed at scars who had never felt a wound and the greatest opposition towards even a preparation of civil disobedience campaign came mostly from those who really believed in direct action. He would ask them to remember the minority report of the Muddiman Committee which had declared that diarchy had failed and was incapable of yielding better results in the future. That was the opinion of Moderates and he could not honestly recommend to the Conference to plough the sands by further working the reforms. Therefore, he would implore the congressmen to support in pursuance of the Patna resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, the amendment which he had moved. To the Swarajists he could only say that they had no choice but to fight the resolution and he could not understand the logic of people who would insist on belonging to the Swaraj Party while carrying on a hostile propaganda against their present programme. Nor could he understand those who said that they had always held views against obstruction which they were now giving expression to. That meant that after signing the Swaraj creed they had virtually perjured themselves in putting their signatures to a document in which they did not believe. If they had changed their opinion after signing the Swaraj programme then the only honest course for them would be to resign from the party. To remain in the party, with a programme they had ceased to believe in was a treachery of which no honourable man should be guilty. He would, therefore, request the house to have nothing to do with the resolution but to declare to the country that it stood by the Swaraj programme and that it would at Cawnpore support and strengthen it.

Mr. Sakharampant Patil seconding the amendment said Lok. Tilak had asked them not to fall a victim to the patronage of Government, and accepting offices meant that and nothing else.

MINISTERS—PET DOGS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he stood there as a Zoroastrian Maharashtrian, although he was a Parsi. He was born in Thana in a place not very far from the lunatic asylum—his eccentricities might be due to that reason—and he was educated in Poona and he had been a humble follower of Lok. Tilak even when he was in his college and he used to be a truant from his college, whenever there was a public function, at which Lok. Tilak was to speak, in order to see and hear him. It was a matter of regret to him that Lok. Tilak's name had been brought by them, as if he were alive to-day he would have treated such a thing with great contempt. So far as the resolution was concerned it had no meaning. The issue was whether they were going to accept offices in the gift of Government and it was no use clouding the issues. Were they going to accept offices in the gift of the Government, and he asked whether there was any man in the Maharashtra who said that Tilak even advocated the acceptance of anything in the gift of a foreign Government—whether it was an office, or a Jahagir or a title.

Two voices said they were willing to accept them.

Continuing said Mr. Nariman, the only gift and invitation that Tilak accepted was to go to jail and that was the only gift which a patriot could accept from Government. If Mr. Tilak had accepted any offices from Government, instead of being a prisoner in the dock, he would have been the presiding judge in the High Court. Was he submissive or repentent? Let them remember Lok. Tilak's last words when he was sent to jail and he hoped that the reputation which he established not only in India, but in the whole world, was not for a policy of submission but for independence and he asked them to keep up that reputation. What his colleagues were clamouring for was ministerships; he could have unstood that attitude five years ago, but not now when Sapru, Chintamani and Setalwad had admitted failures. The position of ministers in Government was like that of pet dogs, who were well fed and well looked after. Government might listen to the bark of their pet dog but not at all of ministers and their position was most humiliating in the country. When Maharashtra was scrambling for posts, at the other end in Bengal young men were being sent to jail. He suggested a *via media*, however, that they should make *pradhans* of associate members like Mr. G. B. Pradhan and support them in office.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said since Mr. Jamnadas had said he was in favour of responsive co-operation he (Mr. Kelkar) might tell them that he too was in favour of civil disobedience. After all this was a quarrel in a family the members of which loved each other since they were all Maharashtrians. He wanted civil disobedience, but he wanted the country to be prepared for it. He had suffered for his opinions and he was always in the forefront of battle and he was for civil disobedience. Even before Gandhiji had written to him in 1921, he had broken the law and only recently he had paid a fine of Rs. 5,000 and had barely escaped jail. He was willing to take his place in any civil disobedience campaign, but what he was telling them was for the good of the public for he knew of persons who had escaped without a scratch from the struggle, although they were always advocating civil disobedience. If they really wanted civil disobedience, let them have it now and immediately and he would himself join them with a contingent of 500 from Poona. But were they preparing themselves for civil disobedience now? Even the Civil Disobedience Committee on which Messrs. Nehru and Patel were sitting, had decided that the time for it was not yet. Many selfish motives had been attributed to him, but he would brush them aside as unworthy. He was not, he told them, asking for Government jobs for himself. In 1919 Gandhiji wanted civil disobedience at Bardoli, but now he said the country has not ready for it. When the time came for it, let them then have it, but let them not merely speak about it and do nothing. Let them rather follow the policy which they had been following all these days. They had gone into the councils and accepted places on Select Committees and they were drawing allowances from Government. Were they not salaried posts then? Pandit Nehru had accepted the membership of Skeen Committee and when there was criticism against him he credited the salary to the Swaraj Party. He was always ready to fight, but all he said was when they sanctioned a budget let the amount be given into the hands of their own men for the purposes of spending, in whom they had full confidence.

NO TRUST IN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. R. A. Gole was not moved by the previous speech. Non-Brahmins said they should accept from Government even the smallest thing because it was wrong to refuse, and now instead of preparing the country for the final struggle, Mr. Kelkar was asking for ministership. Mr. Kelkar was in fact asking them to put their trust in Government officers, which they could not do.

MEETING BREAKS UP IN DISORDER.

After Mr. N. R. Gunjal and Mr. D.M. Damle had spoken for and against the resolutions, the President said he would shorten the discussion and ask the other speakers to forego their right to speak. This they consented to do and the resolution was put to vote and on a show of hands was declared carried. Mr. Jamnadas demanded a poll and he complained that many people had given votes against him who had no right to do so, since they were not delegates but merely volunteers. He asked the President to record his protest on this point and the President agreed so to do. The poll was then taken and 156 were declared to have voted for the amendment and 334 against. Mr. Jamnadas accepted this as the vote for the position also, tentatively, on the President's promising to go into the question of the correctness or otherwise of the delegation forms. Mr. Aney then asked Mr. Jamnadas to point out to him those persons who had voted without having any right to do so, and there was great uproar at this point, as he descended the platform. Both sides accused each other of irregularly bringing in a large number of people to swell their voting strength. Mr. Jamnadas said the other side had brought nearly two hundred men into the pandal in this way. After these mutual recriminations, the President ascended the platform which collapsed at this stage, owing to a large number of people having got up on it. The President however, came out uninjured, and there was again a great noise. He then declared the resolution carried, but Mr. Jamnadas insisted on his going on with a scrutiny of the delegation forms. The Chairman said he would adjourn the meeting till 5 p.m., as it was late. Mr. Jamnadas then declared his amendment was carried in the circumstances to which the other party did not agree and shouted out that the resolution was carried. In the meantime the President left the meeting and the meeting broke up in disorder and excitement.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also passed at the Conference:—

That all land belonged to the ryots and not Government and that the revenue paid to Government was not rent but tax; that there shsould be permanent settlement instead of periodical settlements.

That the present village panchayat Act was most illiberal was impossible to be put into effect, and was against the previous promises of Government, and the Conference strongly opposed it; even then the Conference suggested the various villages to take the fullest advantage of it; that the District Local Board should circulate among the villagers the full rules about voting etc., so that they could take more interest in the Local Boards; that for the improvement of the physique of the people there should be public athletic exhibitions.

That drink was most harmful to the people, both physically and economically and, therefore, the drink should be stopped, that the obstruction placed in the way of making *gul* out of toddy was not in the interests of the people; and that the Conference strongly condemned the action taken by Government in regard to Mr. R. G. Pradhan's bill for local option.

That the Conference was in favour of Hindu-Muslim unity, abolition of untouchability, Khaddar propaganda, and other constructive propaganda.

That the Conference condemned Bengal Ordinance, the South African regulations against Indians, the loot under the Lee Commission, the personnel of the Currency Commission, the steps taken by Government on the recommendations of the minority report of the Muddiman Committee, and suggests the boycott of Colonial goods with a view to making the country's will felt.

There were many other similar resolutions passed by the Conference.

NO NEED OF ANY CHANGE.

POONA'S PROTEST AGAINST RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

POONA CITY, Nov. 28.

The Poona City Congress Committee has passed a resolution protesting against the campaign of Responsive Co-operation, now being conducted by some Swarajists in the name of the whole of Maharashtra. The Committee disapproves of any change in the present policy pursued in the Assembly in view of the rejection by the Government of the Swarajist amendment to the resolution demanding further constitutional advance and their refusal to release the Bengal Ordinance prisoneds.—A. P.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO MR. PATEL.

At Palghar on Saturday addresses were presented to Mr. V. J. Patel on behalf of Bassein, Umbergaon and Mahim Taluka Boards Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. Mr. Chothalal Ramadas Shroff read the addresses for the Mahim Taluka. All the addresses spoke appreciating of Mr. Patel's services to the country generally, to the Congress to the many municipalities and the Thana District Board. They looked with approval on his election to the presidential chair of the Assembly and his great work there. They expressed their fullest confidence in Mr. Patel now and for all times to come.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY

Mr. Patel replying jointly said he was thankful to them and although he did not deserve all the flattering words said about him, he promised to do his best to deserve them in the future. It was the first occasion when an Assembly President was given an address by local bodies, as formerly these bodies ran away from all political agitation. It was only right that these bodies should work for political ends, and he was glad that this wholesome change had taken place in the atmosphere. Until these local bodies worked for the political amelioration of the country there was no hope for the early attainment of their goal in this country. His greatest ambition was the early introduction of free and compulsory education in this country but that could not be achieved without the close co-operation of these local bodies. Thana District took the palm for drunkenness in the whole Presidency and it was up to the local boards to work in such a way as to make the whole district free from the vice of drink.

Mr. Jamnadas said while they were thankful to Mr. Patel for his past services, they hoped that Mr. Patel would do still greater service to the country in the future.

MR. ANEY'S LECTURE.

We have received the following letter signed by twenty-five signitories:—

May we seek the opportunity of securing place for the following in your valuable columns?

The problem of Ministership has become one of significant importance in the political arens of Maharashtra and meetings are being held from time to time of parties at controversy with each other. With a view to conduct a series of lectures Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. Las come over here to give his helping hand to the Responsive Co-operators of Bombay. It was, however, expected that his opening lecture at the Y. M. H. A. on a synthetic theme like Responsive Co-operation would be one of an instructive character, but to the utter regret of many that assembled there Mr. Aney appeared to have forgotten the subject itself and confined himself to condemning Panditji and created the audience with his choicest volley of indictment.

It is regrettable that a leader of the standing of Mr. Jayakar should honourable preside over such a meeting and enjoy the string of contemptuous expressions, a mixture of half-truths and untruths.

Surely, the performance of Mr. Aney on the 27th instant is not Responsive Co-operation.

The Manchester Races including the November Handicap have been abandoned owing to frost.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The British seamens strike has ended and the men are resuming on the owners terms.—Reuter.

London.—Lady Pryke the Lady Mayoress succumbed to a heart attack after returning from the memorial servitce for the Queen Alexandra at St. Pauls.—Reuter.

PROGRESS IN THE GARDEN SUBURB ESTATES

KHAR MODEL SUBURB	Plots originally available exclusive of bazar area	264	Of the 56 remaining 14 plots may be had at Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 and 16 facing permanent open space at Rs. 10-0-0. The balance are shop sites on the main Bandra Ghodbunder Road. A new sector of residential plots will be available early in the coming year.
	Plots sold	208	
CHAPEL ROAD BANDRA.	Plots originally available	144	The eleven remaining plots are for sale a Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 9-0-0 per square yard.
	Plots sold	133	
DANDA SEASIDE ESTATE.	Plots originally available	46	The plots here may be had at Rs. 12 and Rs. 8-8-0 per square yard. The through continuation of Turner Road linking up this favoured seaside spot will shortly be constructed and will bring Bandra Station (B. B. & C. I.) within ten minutes Motor run.
	Plots sold	13	
CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB	Plots originally available with roads made ..	255	A Christian Housing Society will shortly commence operations here. Plots are available at Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per square yard.
	Plots sold	77	
KIROL NORTH (Ghatkhopar) GARDEN ESTATE	Plots available with roads made	40	Plots may be had at Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6-8-0 per square yard.
	Plots sold	15	

Illustrated Booklets may be had at annas 3 to annas 7 each ; also the Illustrated Booklets (with plans of Bungalows) describing the State aided Building Scheme (3 annas).

APPLY— **THE LAND MANAGER**

Development Directorate: Old Custom House Yard, Fort.

PUNJAB LETTER.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR.

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has done a real service to the Punjab by her recent fairly extensive tour in the Province and studying its problems first-hand. As she commands the confidence and respect of all communities she is most fitted to investigate the causes of Hindu-Muslim differences and suggest remedies. She had a crowded programme of activities and she received invitations from societies and associations of all kinds and descriptions to meetings, symposiums and social parties. In short she had an opportunity of mixing among people of all creeds and denominations and she has well utilized her opportunities for making a thorough study of the various problems of the Province. It may be hoped that she will be able to make valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity, but much depends on the attitude of our own people towards the question.

BROTHERHOOD OF RELIGIONS.

The Punjab Brahmo Samaj held its anniversary two weeks ago at Lahore. It was a unique success as a social and religious function. The proceedings were throughout marked with a spirit of universal brotherhood. At a meeting organised under the auspices of the Samaj leading lights of various religions and creeds spoke on their respective systems of belief and drew the inference that all religions tend to one goal—love of God and humanity. Among the principal speakers were Pandit Raghubar Dayal Shastri, Principal, Sanatan Dharm College (Sanatanist), Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, Secretary, Y. M. C. A. (Christian), Maulana Muhammad Yakub, Editor, "The Light", (Mahomedan), Prof. Jodh Singh, M. L. C., (Sikh), Kaviraja Kashi Ram Kaviratna (Arya). From the tenor of the speeches delivered it appeared how insignificant really the differences between the various systems of philosophy and religion were and how all religions ultimately tended towards the consummation of the ideal of "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man."

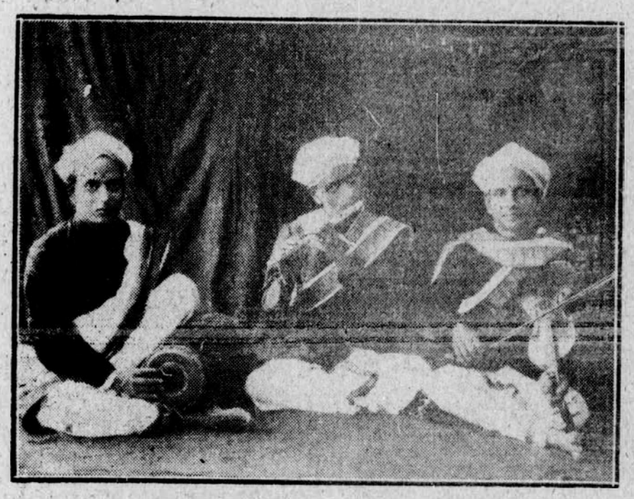
PUNJAB HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The Punjab Hindus have been making ceaseless efforts to give an impetus to Hindi language and literature. A Society was organised under the name "The Punjab Prantiye Hindi Sahitya Sammelan" and conferences have been held in some places for the purpose of enlisting the support of the people. Last year the Conference was held at Multan under the Presidentship of Swami Satyadev. This time the Conference has been invited to Lahore. A regular tug of war has been going on between Urdu and Hindi in this Province and although the former being the Court language has always occupied the favoured position, yet the efforts of the pro-Hindi people have also given a push to the Hindi language and script. A large number of useful original publications and translations published during the past two decades mark the progress of Hindi. If the pro-Urdu and the pro-Hindi leaders make some effort they can certainly evolve a Hindustani language which can in course of time hope to become the 'lingua franca' of India.

A SOUTH INDIAN MUSICAL TRIO.

A circular letter signed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, Mathuradas Vissonji, N. V. Mandan, M. G. L. Pasta, M. R. Jayakar, Ishwardas Lachmidas, N. H. Belgaumwala and Vithaldas Dwarkadas, in announcing the fact that at present three expert musicians, Messrs. Narayan Bhagvatar, Padmanabh Bhagvatar and Bhagvatishwara Bhagwatar, have come to Bombay from Mysore, says:—"The first one is an expert player on violin, the second plays on flute wonderfully well and the third plays on "Pakhwaj" excellently. Music has been in their family from ancient times and they are the sons of the renowned musician, Mr. Ramaswamy Bhagvatar of Travancore. They are all young men, the first being 35, the second being 25 and the third being only 22. From their infancy, they have been practising on the above-mentioned instruments and they have now developed their respective art to a very high pitch. These three brothers were first in the service of the Maharajah of Travancore and are at present drawing pensions from that State. The Maharajah of Mysore having heard them, was so much pleased with the play, that he engaged them in his service, and they are now in the Mysore Palace service for the last three years. They have been awarded numerous gold medals from the different musical institutions of the important towns of the Madras Presidency, such as Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Triyandrum. They have also been awarded gold "Todas" by the Maharajah of Travancore, which is considered a rare honour. They have been very highly spoken of by those who know them, and they come here with a very high recommendation from Prof. Shesnana, the well-known player on 'Veena'e" in Mysore. It is real treat to hear them playing, and their play is really superb. It is therefore proposed that all lovers of Indian music in Bombay should be given an opportunity to hear them and with that object, it is proposed that all those interested in Indian music should join together and arrange for a special gathering to hear their performance and thus to show our appreciation of such experts of Indian music. We therefore beg to request all ladies and gentlemen to subscribe liberally for the above object." The date of the gathering and the place where it will be held will be announced later on. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas, 14, Hummam Street, Fort.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSICIANS.



Left to Right: Bhagvatishwara Bhagwatar, Padmanabha Bhagwatar and Narayan Bhagwatar.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

SEVEN ACCUSED RELEASED.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

On the application of Pandit Jagat Narain, Advocate, and Mr. H. S. Gupta, Bar-at-law, who are appearing on behalf of the prosecution in the Kakori train dacoity case, Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, ordered the release of of seven accused persons under Section 169 Cr. P. C. Of these seven men, Bhattacharya and Chandra Dhar are at present in jail, the remaining five having been already released on bail. The bail bonds of these five persons were cancelled to-day. The Special Magistrate has also ordered the release of bail of Indra Vikrain confined in the Benares jail and of Kalidas Bose, now in Lucknow jail, on each of them furnishing one surety for Rs. 500 and executing a personal bond in a like amount. The Special Magistrate has further directed that Rajendra Nath Lahiri, who has been arrested by the Calcutta police in the alleged Barhangore bomb factory Sachindra Nath two years' rigorous imprisonment under Sanyal who i sundergoing a sentence of Section 124 (A) in Bankura (Bengal), and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee interned under the Bengal Ordinance Act—these three persons be produced before him to stand their trial in connexion with the dacoity case.—A. P.

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

PATNA, Nov. 28.

The annual convocation of the Patna University was held to-day in the Durbar Hall of the Government House, Patna. Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, the Vice-Chancellor, addressing the convocation made a feeling reference to the sad death of her late Majesty the Queen Alexandra and offered respectful condolences to His Majesty and the royal family. He advanced the view that the burden of meeting the higher needs of education should not be thrown entirely on the shoulders of the State, a view which was fully recognised in Europe and America and appealed to the wealthy aristocracy of the province to come forward to help the advancement of learning and research by endowments to the university. He then referred to the need for the establishment of a central teaching University at Patna according to which the University would get full control over appointments and teaching in different units within its jurisdiction.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University, who delivered the Convocation address, reviewed the present day problems in the educational system of the country. As regar s intermediate colleges, he said that after some years of trial it must be confessed that the new institutions had proved neither popular nor useful. These colleges, he urged, must either be provided with sufficient means for re-organising themselves on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission or, a different plan taking into consideration the funds available must be mapped out for higher secondary education of the country. As regards residential and affiliating universities, he said that unitary teaching universities were better adapted for imparting instruction, creating literary atmosphere and encouraging research than colleges of the affiliating type. He advocated the view that University education must be backed up by a thorough grasp of economic questions of the country by the students.—A. P.

GRAND VARIETY CONCERT.

IN AID OF BADEN POWELL TROOP & PACK.

On the 5th proximo a Grand Variety Concert will be given at the Excelsior Theatre, in aid of the 9th, 10th and 11th Bombay Baden Powell Troop and Pack, by Mr. Mehrwanji Bomanji Kassinath, the well-known Parsi violinist and composer of English music, who will be supported by Mrs. Kassinath and a number of artists. Mr. Kassinath, it will be recalled, had organised a successful concert in this city in 1916 in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, for which he was thanked by Lord and Lady Willingdon. He had dedicated one of his compositions to Lord and Lady Willingdon and only this month Lord Reading has been pleased to accept a "Reverie" composed by Mr. Kassinath and dedicated to His Excellency. Mr. Kassinath had appeared at the Conservatoire Concert Hall at Calcutta in 1918 and had been well received by the critical public. At the Variety Concert at the Excelsior Theatre Mr. Kassinath will play, among other things, the "Reverie" for the first time, and another of his compositions, the "Zoroastrian March", in which 60 ladies and gentlemen will take part. Mrs. Kassinath, who is also a musician of no mean parts, will conduct the orchestra. We have no doubt the concert will be widely patronised by the music-loving public of Bombay.

ARMED DACOITS CAPTURED.

AGRA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Macintosh, Superintendent of Police, captured a fully armed gang of dacoits just outside the north gate of the Taj. The outlaws were cleverly tracked and brought to bag before they had time to use their weapons. Some of them came from Dholour State.

DUTY ON PAPER.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Board of Trade committee of inquiry into applications under the Safeguarding of Industries Act has issued its conclusions recommending a duty of 17½ per cent. *ad valorem* on packing and wrapping paper, subject to certain exceptions and on an understanding that the duty also should extend to wrapping paper in the manufactured articles whenever the cost of such paper, as raw material, exceeds, say, fifteen per cent. of the value of the manufactured article of which it is component, duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. *ad valorem* for at least five years on certain classes of cutlery, including knives except surgical knives and knives for use in machines, scissors, razors, carving forks also on leather and cotton fabric, gloves but not silk and artificial silk fabric gloves which the committee opines have already been sufficiently protected. The Committee has rejected a claim for duty on aluminium hollowware while the report of the Committee on gas mantles is somewhat indefinite.—Reuter.

ALLEGED SUCIDE TO ESCAPE FAMILY DISGRACE.

(From a Correspondent)

JAIPUR, Nov. 28.

A very tragic death of one youth of 18 named Kapporchand Bhoosa Saravagi of Jaipur took place on 25th instant. It is said that his father Ishwarlal has given his daughter (age 12) in marriage to a person aged about 45, who is a cloth merchant in Rasta Motisinghbhomia, Jaipur. He entreated his father not to bring about this ill-matched union, but all his efforts were unavailing. It is said that the youth brooded over this misfortune and ended his life by taking opium. There is much sympathy felt here for the deceased.

On Sunday next the 29th instant, the Statue of St. Francis of Assisi will be closed at 6.45 a.m. by Mgr. S. O. Xavier, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun. After this there will be High Mass, Sermon and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.—A. P.

Mr. Vithaldas Jadavji gave a meal to the Helpless Beggars in the Camp at Rowli Hill on Wednesday, the 18th instant and Mr. Khimji Bharmal distributed sweets to the Beggars on the 20th instant.

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MRS. NAIDU'S SON'S "CONVERSION."

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" PURSUES CONTROVERSY.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Referring to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's public denial of the truth of its statement that her son was a convert to Islam the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore writes:

"When Mrs. Naidu denies that her son is a Muslim we must accept her statement and regret that she did not contradict us publicly when we first made our information public. But mystery remains as to why we and others should have been led to believe that conversion had taken place. The only explanation we can suggest is that the conversion did perhaps take place but that since then the convert was reverted to Hinduism. It is the duty of Muslim leaders who know facts to divulge them because a state of affairs which permit a man to be accredited a convert to Islam while apparently not being a convert is not at all healthy or conducive to propagation of faith."—A. P.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Zakerali, Secretary, Reception Committee, All India Khilafat Conference, Cawnpore, wires from Cawnpore as follows:—

Maulana Shaukatali visited Cawnpore on the 25th instant and consulted friends and workers and inspected arrangements regarding the Khilafat Conference. He also addressed a public meeting, the same evening, and impressed on the audience the importance of the present situation of Muslims in India and of the national questions before them. He urged cool deliberation, firm decision and resolute action.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulavi Liquilah Osmani also addressed the meeting. Maulana Shaukatali left the following morning for his Behar tour and returns in time for the Conference. Muslim India has elected as president Maulana Abulkalam Azad to direct and guide the deliberations. The Reception Committee membership is open to all Muslims in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and I appeal to them to join in large numbers and request the provincial and district committees to send the full number of delegates. Arrangements in connection with the Khilafat Camp are progressing.

A wire has been received from Maulana Abulkalam Azad accepting the presidentship. I hope Muslims in huge numbers will attend the conference. Our registered telegraphic address is "Khilafat". All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference.

BURMA COUNCIL ELECTION.

NATIONALIST AND SWARAJIST STRENGTH.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

The results of the election to the Burma Legislative Council, excepting that of the seat representing the Anglo-Indian constituency have been announced. The Council has seventy-nine elected seats. Mr. U Ba Pe, leader of the Nationalist Party, said that his party had secured 31 seats and although some of their prominent members including the Education Minister, Council Secretary, education department and the Chief Whip of their party had lost their seats their voting strength would practically remain the same as that in the last Council. It is understood about 14 Swarajists and Home Rulers have been returned. The remaining successful candidates are Independents having no party labels.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

TO PRESIDE OVER MUSLIM LEAGUE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

The Council of All India Muslim League has decided to hold its seventeeth annual session at Aligarh on 30th and 31st December this year and elected Sir Abdur Rahim to preside over the session. He was a member of the League until his elevation to the bench of the Madras High Court and is about to retire from the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal.—A. P.

YOUTH WEEK ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Owing to rush of visitors to the Youth Week, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the management have decided to keep the exhibition open till Thursday next from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. The Rangoli drawings by Hindu Ladies yesterday drew a throng of aprreciation visitors which numbered about 1,000 Monsieur Foushier and Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon will spoke in eulogistic term of the drawings. By the courtesy of the Bombay Motor Exchange, a radio music programme was also provided in the Exhibition Hall.

MEDALS TO ARTISTS.

The Judging Committee of the Exhibition have awarded following silver medals to the exhibitors under 30 years of age.

N P Rao, "Study of Head"; V. G. Shenoy "Study from Life"; A F D'Souza "Friendless"; Mrs. J. N. Unwala "The End-Justice"; Miss Manak Rajadaksha "Still-Life"; Miss G J Bahadurji "Man in the Street"; L V Avar, "Still-Life"; A F D'Souza "Rang Mahel, Delhi"; Miss B Haldankar, "Still-Life"; S. L Taskar "Reflections"; G H Nagarkar, "The Triumph of Virtue over Vice"; E. Hillel "Cupid"; Miss H F Doctor "A Corner"; V A Lad "A Head Study"; Gamadia Girls' School, "School Children"; S Fernandez "Triumph of Virtue over Vice", J N Unwalla "Dreamer", A M Thariani "Persian Carpet."

MEDALS FOR CRAFTS.

The Sir J J School of Arts, "Brass Pot". The Sir J J School of Arts, "Panel." Nadir F C Mehta, "Jewel Casket."

Avabai F Mehta "Panel from Ajunta Caves"; Hirabai Naik "Kittens at Play," Bina F. Selina (Alexandra School), "Saraj Border"; Putla Master (Mrs. Dastur's Class) "Sadra"; Tehmi B Madon (Alexandra School) "Blouse."

Tehemina Merchant (Mrs. Dastur's Class) "Zabhla".

Tehemina Mehta (A. School O. V. Sewing & Fancy Dorks Class) "Cushion" and "Table Cloth".

Jer Kheshvala (Gamadia Girls' School) "Lily Pots" and "Flower Baskets."

Nalini Javakar (Gamadia Girls' School) "Glass Letter Box" and Painted Sari" Y N Ajinkya "Work on Cocoanut."

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16. May Middleton, 2 vols	1	8
17. Faust 2 vols.	1	8
18. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
19. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
20. Seamstress	1	0
21. Grace Darling	0	12
22. Leila in 2 vols	1	8
23. Young Fisherman	0	10
24. Stories Told by A Gendarme	0	12
25. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

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THE AGREEMENT OF 1914.

The following is the correspondence between the Union Government and Mr. Gandhi referred to in today's leading article:

Department of the Interior.
Capetown, Cape of Good Hope,
30th June, 1924.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—Adverting to the discussions you have lately had with General Smuts on the subject of the position of the Indian community in the Union, at the first of which you expressed yourself as satisfied with provisions of the Indians' Relief Bill and accepted it as a definite settlement of the points, which required legislative action, at issue between that community and the Government; and at the second of which you submitted for the consideration of the Government a list of other matters requiring administrative action, over and above those specifically dealt with in that Bill; I am desired by General Smuts to state with reference to those matters that:

(1) He sees no difficulty in arranging that the Protector of the Indian Immigrants in Natal will (in future issue to every Indian, who is subject to the provisions of Natal Act 17 of 1895, on completion of his period of indenture, or re-indenture, a certificate of discharge, free of charge, similar in form to that issued under the provisions of Section 106 of Natal Law No. 25 of 1891.

(2) On the question of allowing existing plural wives and the children of such wives to join their husbands (or fathers) in South Africa, no difficulty will be raised by the Government if, on enquiry, it is found, as you stated, that the number is a very limited one.

(3) In administering the provisions of Section (4) (1) (a) of the Union Immigrants' Regulation Act, No. 22 of 1913, the practice hitherto existing at the Cape will be continued in respect of South African born Indians who seek to enter the Cape Province, so long as the movement of such persons to that Province assumes no greater dimensions than has been the case in the past; the Government, however, reserve the right, as soon as the number of such entrants steadily increase, to apply the restrictions of the Immigration Act.

(4) In the case of the "specially exempted educated entrants into the Union" (i. e., the limited number who will be allowed by the Government to enter the Union each year for some purpose connected with the general welfare of the Indian community), the declarations to be made by such persons will not be required at Provincial borders, as the general declarations which are made in terms of Section 19 of the Immigrants' Regulation Act at the port of entry are sufficient.

(5) Those Indians who have been admitted within the last three years, either to the Cape Province or Natal, after passing the education tests imposed by the Immigration Laws which were in force therein prior to the coming into effect of Act 22 of 1913, but who, by reason of the wording of Section 30 thereof, are not yet regarded as being 'domiciled' in the sense in which that term is defined in the Section in question, shall, in the event of their absenting themselves temporarily from the Province in which they are lawfully resident, be treated, on their return, as if the term 'domicile' as so defined did apply to them.

(6) He will submit to the Minister of Justice the cases of those persons who have been in the past convicted of 'contravening passive resistance offences' (a term which is mutually understood) and that he anticipates no objection on Mr. De Wet's part to the suggestion that convictions for such offences will not be used by the Government against such persons in the future.

(7) A document will be issued to every 'specially exempted educated entrant' who is passed by the Immigration Officers under the instructions of the Minister issued under Section 25 of Act No. 22 of 1913.

(8) All the recommendations of the Indian Grievances Commission enumerated at the conclusion of their Report, which remain over and above the points dealt with in the Indians Relief Bill, will be adopted by the Government;

and subject to the stipulation contained in the last paragraph of this letter the necessary further action in regard to those matters will be issued without delay.

With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with a due regard to vested rights.

In conclusion, General Smuts desires me to say that it is, of course, understood, and he wishes no doubts on the subject to remain, that the placing of the Indians' Relief Bill on the Statute Book of the Union, coupled with the fulfilment of the assurances he is giving in this letter in regard to other matters referred to herein, touched upon at the recent interviews, will constitute a complete and final settlement of the controversy which has unfortunately existed for so long, and will be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) E. M. GORGES.

M. K. Gandhi, Esq.,
Interengel,
Fowa.

7, Buitencinge,
Cape Town,
30th June, 1924.

Dear Mr. Gorges,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date herewith setting forth the substance of the interview that General Smuts was pleased, notwithstanding many other pressing calls upon his time, to grant me on Saturday last. I feel deeply grateful for the patience and courtesy which the Minister showed during the discussion of the several points submitted by me.

The passing of the Indians' Relief Bill and this correspondence finally closed the Passive Resistance struggle which commenced in the September of 1906 and which to the Indian community cost much physical suffering and pecuniary loss and to the Government much anxious thought and consideration.

As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the trade licences laws of the different Provinces, the does laws of the different Provinces, the slips Act, the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885 have not been altered so as to give them full rights of residence, trade and ownership of land. Some of them are dissatisfied that full inter-provincial migration is not permitted, and some are dissatisfied that on the marriage question the Relief Bill goes no further than it does. They have asked me that all the above matters might be included in the Passive Resistance struggle. I have been unable to comply with their wishes. Whilst, therefore, they have not been included in the programme of Passive Resistance, it will not be denied that some day or other these matters will require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. Complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civic rights have been conceded to the resident Indian population.

I have told my countrymen that they will have to exercise patience and by all honourable means at their disposal educate public opinion so as to enable the Government of the day to go further than the present correspondence does. I shall hope that when the Europeans of South Africa fully appreciate the facts that now, as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration and that my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they, the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen being granted the rights I have just referred to.

Meanwhile, if the generous spirit that the Government have applied to the treatment of the problem during the past few months continues to be applied, as premised in your letter, in the administration of the existing laws, I am quite certain that the Indian community throughout the Union will be able to enjoy some measure of peace and never be a source of trouble to the Government.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
M. K. GANDHI.

E. M. Gores, Esq.,
Department of the Interior,
Cape Town.

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AGENTS PROVOCATEUR IN A COLLEGE.

A BARISAL SENSATION.

The Barisal correspondent of "Forward" wired as follows on the 24th inst.:—

Agent provocateurs admitted in the Brojamohan College recently were caught and brought before the College authorities. They made confessions regarding instigating other students. Other revelations were also made. Documents to prove these are to hand. They allege that they were instructed to enlist themselves as members of the Tarun Sangha to disrupt it. They were let off with warning by the College authorities.

A chowkidar is reported to have been arrested yesterday noon in Chamarputty with a revolver and some catridges in his pocket.

ON LEAVING OFFICE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's gloomy saying that the history of the occupents of No. 10, Downing Street and of other high offices is very largely a "never-ending struggle with debt" for men not born to great possessions might be illustrated by some curious figures. Burke's often-quoted statement about the "sweets of office"—that it is the duty of the State to see that a man who gives up his life to the service of the State should not suffer in his domestic economy—represents an ideal never realised. The notorious Duke of Newcastle left office £300,000 poorer than when he entered it. When William Pitt died a sum not to exceed £40,000 was voted to pay his debts. The financial embarrassments of Chatham were notorious. One Irish Viceroy is said to have spent £20,000 a year in addition to his salary in order to maintain what he considered to be the proper state of the King's deputy. It was said of one of the few uncorrupt Administrations of George III that its members went out of power "the poor as poor and the rich no richer than they had entered it." In 1875, after he had left office, Gladstone had to sell his house in Carlton House Terrace, explaining to his wife that "innocently and from special causes we have on the whole been better housed than according to our circumstances."

FUNDS FOR ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MOVEMENT.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

In a statement to the press Lala Lajpat Rai says:—He is prepared to spend Rs. 10,000 or even more for anti-untouchability work and hopes that Swami Shraddhanand, who recently paid a visit to Malabar will also reserve a part of the money he receives for untouchability work from the same source from which Lala Lajpatrai receives his supplies for relief work in Malabar.—A. P.

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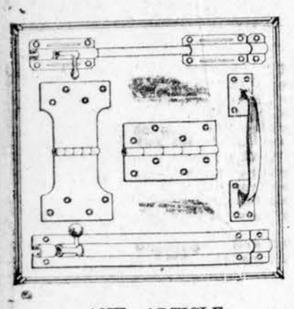

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.